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NATIONAL and PARLIAMENTARY
Notices,
PROSPECTIVE and RETROSPECTIVE.
(*BRITISH & FOREIGN.*)

TREATIES:

CLASS C.

DEFINITIVE TREATY

BETWEEN

• HIS MAJESTY AND HIS MOST
CHRISTIAN MAJESTY.

Signed at Paris, November 20, 1815.

AND OTHER

CONVENTIONS AND DOCUMENTS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament,

BY COMMAND OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE REGENT,
1816.

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IT were, perhaps, inconsiderate to affirm that the extraordinary times in which we live never have had a parallel; for, the wisest of men observes, that what has been, is that which is; and he ventures to add, is that which shall be. Their picture is so vivid, because it passes close before our eyes.— We think them so very singular, because they occupy the whole field of our vision: because, being informed, more fully than history can inform us on other subjects, of the introductory causes, and the concurrent particulars of these, the interest we take in them magnifies their importance, as it multiplies their difficulties, and misleads our judgment.

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The arrangements made at, and near Paris, in 1814, by the Allies, then victors in the heart of France, were not completely satisfactory to any reflecting mind. Inasmuch as they were connected with Peace, they were welcomed by every heart in which glowed a spark of humanity. But, as they left too much to the honour of a man who never knew what honour was, too much to the compassion of a *soi-disant* hero, who beheld unmoved that “consumption” of human life, at which the most hardened of his Generals wept, and the whole of them shuddered, a kind of suspicion could not but lurk in the apprehensions of those who had acquired by experience, a passable acquaintance with revolutionary movements.

The man who with greater joy than Caesar, saw whole armies fallen on the ensanguined plain, who

— *Stetit aggere campi [rura]
Eminus, unde omnes sparsus par Thessala-
Aspiceret clades* —

Lucan. Phar. lib. vii.

Again his eyes rejoice to view the slain,
And run unweary'd o'er the dreadful plain,
He views the woeful wide horizon round,
Then joys that earth is no where to be found,
And owns, the gods he serves, his utmost wish
have crown'd,

That man was not to be trusted:
Again he “cried havoock! and let slip
the dogs of war.” He was defeated.
His defeat rendered so much the more difficult the office and the duty of renewing with the King of France the Peace which he had not broken; of imposing that peace on the guilty among the French population, which they hated

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in their very hearts, which they execrated with their voices, which they would violate without compunction, as they endure it with anguish and gnashing of teeth. It is PEACE : the very name is abhorrent to these fiends of war.

It was a wise foresight, by the exercise of which *so many* troops were placed in Belgium, and *so much* force was held on foot, in a certain degree of readiness. The wisdom of instantly combining all Europe to crush the rising monster, that threatened to devour it, has already engaged our attention. But, these very considerations increased the difficulties of arranging that pacification which should be satisfactory to His Most Christian Majesty on the one part, and to irritated Europe on the other. The mere contemplation, though in idea only, of a million and a half of men, called to arms, rushing from all quarters, with a promptitude animated by their feelings and conviction, is distinguished by a vastness which astonishes and perplexes the mind. What then must have been the perplexity of those councils which felt that their country was the object of this vast force?—and what, the conflicting interests of those who knew that this vast force waited but their nod to realize those expectations which had impelled them from their native forests and rivers, their crags, their *steppes*, their mountains, and their deserts.

France, or, at least, such a portion of her people as assumed the name of France—had beguiled the too credulous Allies, who placed confidence in her honour : was the possibility of a repetition of this guile to be left open? Certainly not. Yet, in the mean while, none imputed to the King of France, with whom the treaty was to be made, the smallest participation in this guile. Why punish *him* for faults to which he was no party, and by which he was eminently the sufferer? There was no design of punishing *him*. But,—then—how refrain from punishing France, and bringing upon her that retribution which sooner or later attends every deviation from rectitude? France was surrounded by armies, could she be free? and if

she were not free, is forced acquiescence valid? Such an argument could not escape her casuists. Again, these armies demanded a compensation for the expenses to which France had unnecessarily put them: nothing could be more reasonable:—but, how to obtain it? nothing could be more difficult.

It will be recollect that we have argued the question on the principle of PERMANENCY. How was this to be preserved, in future, seeing it had been so grossly violated in past instances? Yet, unless this were obtained, nothing was obtained. If arrangements now made were not permanent, the dangers, the distresses, the exertions which had led to them were nugatory: to say all in one word,—British blood had flowed in vain. Neither was that sound part of the French nation which abhorred the treason forced upon it, to be forgotten: these friends to real freedom cherished a strong sense of honour; and it was not policy to drive these to despair, though no such deference were due to their guilty compatriots.

Amidst this diversity of counteracting powers, those entrusted with the negotiation of the present treaty had much to do; much to restrain; much to correct; much to arrange, for the present; much to foresee, for the future.

Our readers know, already, that a main part of this agreement stations a body of a hundred and fifty thousand troops of the Allies in the line of fortresses on the northern boundary of France;—to be maintained at the expense of France, during five years:—in the mean while France is to pay, gradually, about thirty millions sterling, as compensation for the expences to which she has put Europe. A partial compensation, as is well known; and not the smallest for the lives which have been sacrificed to her unprincipled ambition.

For, it was her unprincipled ambition that brought these troops to her frontiers: they were all safe at home, why did she call them back? They were rehearsing former adventures, why did she rouse them to the renewal of feasts of arms? Who threw out the signal at which they resumed the sword? It

5] Treaties between Great Britain and his Most Christian Majesty. [6]

was France. Who rendered necessary the heroic exertions of these martial bands, to save astonished Europe from the deadly grasp?—It was France. For this France must pay. And though France be not humbled, she must be mortified: though not impoverished, she must be taught restitution. The traitors in her bosom must learn their impotence, while her king triumphs in the resumption of his power.

It is easy enough to state these principles, and to enforce their propriety: to reduce them to practice, to give them animation and predominance, is the labour of no ordinary mind. That has been effected, by retaining an overwhelming power in France, until the army which, by addicting itself to the principles and fortune of Napoleon, had supported its treason against the king, by force of arms, was disbanded:—until such a power was raised up in its stead, as might support loyalty, and protect the crown. Then, and not till then, was it safe for the Allies to withdraw; and if, in the course of five years, the same Jacobinical disposition which recalled Buonaparte and re-kindled the flames of war in Europe, should be satisfactorily suppressed, then it will be safe for the whole of the “army of occupation,”—more properly, perhaps, denominated an “army of observation,”—to retire to their respective homes, and to their remembrances and recollections of the fruitful plains of the Low Countries.

The principles we have stated, are those expressed, in the Preamble to the **DEFINITIVE TREATY.** An introduction which it required no little skill to draw up. It simply states the fact of the case, in the following terms.

IN THE NAME OF THE MOST HOLY AND UNDIVIDED TRINITY.

The Allied Powers having by their united efforts, and by the success of their arms, preserved France and Europe from the convulsions with which they were menaced by the late enterprise of Napoleon Buonaparte, and by the Revolutionary System reproduced in France, to promote its success; participating at present with His Most Christian Majesty in the desire to consolidate, by maintaining inviolate the Royal Authority, and by restoring the ope-

nation of the Constitutional Charter, the order of things which had been happily re-established in France, as also in the object of restoring between France and her neighbours, those relations of reciprocal confidence and goodwill, which the fatal effects of the Revolution, and of the System of Conquest had for so long a time disturbed: persuaded, at the same time, that this last object can only be obtained by an arrangement framed to secure to the Allies, proper indemnities for the past, and solid guarantees for the future; they have in concert with His Majesty the King of France, taken into consideration, the means of giving effect to this arrangement; and being satisfied that the indemnity due to the Allied Powers cannot be either entirely territorial, or entirely pecuniary, without prejudice to France in the one or other of her essential interests, and that it would be more fit to combine both the modes, in order to avoid the inconvenience which would result, were either resorted to separately. Their Imperial and Royal Majesties have adopted this basis for their present transactions, &c.

As to the territorial cessions by France, they are rather nominal than real: they part off a few acres of her boundary, to meet the convenience of her neighbours; but, the loss of them nothing impairs the formidable strength of the French dominions, or the general interests of Europe.

The fifth Article is the most material; and that we give in its Official integrity.

ARTICLE V.

The state of uneasiness and of fermentation, which after so many violent convulsions, and particularly after the last catastrophe, France must still experience, notwithstanding the paternal intentions of Her King, and the advantages secured to every class of His Subjects by the constitutional Charter, requiring, for the security of the neighbouring States, certain measures of precaution, and of temporary guarantee, it has been judged indispensable to occupy, during a fixed time, by a corps of Allied Troops, certain military positions along the frontiers of France, under the express reserve, that such occupation shall in no ways prejudice the Sovereignty of His Most Christian Majesty, nor the state of possession, such as it is recognized and confirmed by the present Treaty. The number of these troops shall not exceed one hundred and fifty thousand men. The

Commander in Chief of this army shall be nominated by the Allied Powers. This army shall occupy the Fortresses of Conde, Vallenciennes, Bouchain, Cambrai, Le Quesnoy, Maubeuge, Landrecies, Avesnes, Rocroy, Givet, with Charlemont, Mezieres, Sedan, Montmedy, Thionville, Longwy, Bitsch, and the Tete-de-Pont of Fort Louis. As the maintenance of the army destined for this service is to be provided by France, a Special Convention shall regulate every thing which may relate to that object. This Convention, which shall have the same force and effect as if it were inserted word for word in the present Treaty, shall also regulate the relations of the army of occupation with the civil and military authorities of the Country. The utmost extent of the duration of this Military Occupation, is fixed at Five Years. It may terminate before that period, if, at the end of Three Years, the Allied Sovereigns, after having, in concert with His Majesty the King of France, maturely examined Their reciprocal situation and interests, and the progress which shall have been made in France in the re-establishment of order and tranquillity, shall agree to acknowledge that the motives which led Them to that measure have ceased to exist. But whatever may be the result of this deliberation, all the Fortresses and Positions occupied by the Allied Troops shall, at the expiration of five years, be evacuated without further delay, and given up to His Most Christian Majesty, or to His Heirs and Successors.

The Special Convention, referred to in this article, is of the following tenor:

This army shall be maintained by the French Government in the manner following:—

The lodging, the fuel and lighting, the provisions and forage, are to be furnished in kind.

It is agreed that the total amount of daily rations shall never exceed two hundred thousand for men, and fifty thousand for horses, and that they shall be issued according to the Tarif annexed to the present Convention.

With respect to the pay, the equipment, the clothing, and other incidental matters, the French Government will provide for such expense by the payment of a sum of fifty millions of francs per annum, payable in specie from month to month, from the first of December, 1815, into the hands of the Allied Commissioners.

France engages equally to provide for the keeping up of the fortifications, and of the buildings of the Military and Civil Ad-

ministrations, as well as for the arming and provisioning the fortresses, which in virtue of the fifth article of the treaty of this day, are to remain as a deposit in the hands of the Allied troops.

The Civil Administration, the Administration of Justice, and the collection of taxes and contributions of all sorts, shall remain in the hands of the agents of His Majesty the King of France.

The same shall be the case with respect to the Customs.

That the disturbers of the public peace will do their utmost by disseminating false reports, by propagating their sanguinary doctrines, to create misunderstanding between these troops and the inhabitants, cannot be doubted: that they will endeavour to corrupt the loyalty of these troops, cannot be doubted: that among so great a number of troops some will be found unwise enough to listen to the syren tales told them, cannot be doubted. It follows, that the system to be enforced, is a system of vigilance: the officers of these troops have the safety of Europe in their hands: they, if active, will confer security on the civilized world; if negligent, will have to pay with their lives the forfeit of their temerity.

We have not stated these ideas without having well considered the subject, according to the best information that has reached us. In the suppression of factious writings, discourses, principles, consists the safety of France: in the alertness and vigour of the allies, consists the safety of Europe. The smallest error, overlooked, may lead to consequences, which we tremble to think of; the slightest indulgence of unhallored passions, may prove fatal to a system professedly intended to subserve a temporary purpose, till time and events have given solid strength to a power too recent to be called old; too old to be termed recent.

The revulsion of affairs to which France had been a prey, afforded an opportunity for re-stating some of those claims on that country which had lain dormant, though not abandoned, in the previous arrangement of 1814. In fact, it was scarcely possible, among such an infinite diversity of interests to think of them all, to adjust them all, at that criti-

cal moment. Among others left unsettled, was the claim of British creditors on France, for justice against the Confiscations and Sequestrations, which, at different times, had been issued by her various tyrannic Governments against their property, in that Country, A Convention regulates this: of which we only quote one article, with the condition of the whole.

The subjects of His Britannick Majesty, holders of permanent stock under the French Government, and who on that account have, since the first of January, 1793, suffered by the confiscations or sequestrations decreed in France, shall then, &c., their heirs or assigns, subjects of His Britannick Majesty, be inscribed in the great book of the consolidated debt of France, for an amount of stock equal to the amount of the stock they possessed prior to the laws and decrees of sequestration or of confiscation above-mentioned.

In the cases in which the edicts or decrees constituting the above-mentioned stock shall have added thereto profitable conditions, or favourable chances, account shall be had thereof in favour of the creditors, and an addition, founded upon a just evaluation of such advantages, shall be made to the amount of the stock to be inscribed,

The new inscriptions shall bear date and bear interest from the 22nd of March, 1816.

Such subjects of His Britannick Majesty, who by receiving their annuities at a third, after the 30th of September, 1797, have submitted themselves by their own act to the laws existing upon this subject, are exempted from the above-mentioned dispositions.

When the three millions five hundred thousand francs of interest, mentioned in the ninth article, shall have been inscribed in the name of the Commissioners who are to hold that sum in deposit, and on the first demand which shall be thereafter made by the French government, His Britannick Majesty shall give the necessary orders to carry into execution the restoration of the French Colonies, as stipulated by the Treaty of Paris, of the 30th of May, 1814, comprehending Martinique and Guadaloupe, which have been since occupied by the British Forces.

The inscription above-mentioned shall be made before the 1st of January, at the latest.

But, though we have suggested an opinion that the tranquillity of Europe depends much on the conduct of those

to whom the occupation of the frontier of France is entrusted, yet, it must be remembered, that, the Allied Sovereigns, themselves, stand personally pledged to promote the stability of the arrangements made. They have pledged themselves to augment their military forces, *if necessary*; to employ the whole resources of their Dominions, *if necessary*; but, while we hope, and trust, that no such *necessity* will arise, we cannot but see in the following agreement, a mode for preventing that necessity by anticipation. It is, we believe, new in the annals of Diplomacy; but, it is not the only novelty, to which late affairs have given birth.

To facilitate and to secure the execution of the present Treaty, and to consolidate the connections which at the present moment so closely unite the four sovereigns for the happiness of the world, the high contracting parties have agreed to renew their meetings at fixed periods, either under the immediate auspices of the sovereigns themselves, or by their respective ministers, for the purpose of consulting upon their common interests, and for the consideration of the measures which at each of those periods shall be considered the most salutary for the repose and prosperity of nations, and for the maintenance of the peace of Europe.

If the term of five years, during which the Allied troops hold possession of the frontier provinces of France, should be allowed to slip away unimproved, by her neighbours, who have the greatest occasion to dread her insurrection, no severity of censure could be sufficiently severe: the heaviest imputations would lie on their prudence and foresight, on their talents and understanding. It would be in vain, even to attempt to serve such heedless n-thinkers.—But, the Powers have announced their intention, that while France is in no capacity to impede their operations—while an efficient army is interposed on the frontiers, certain strong places shall be provided, certain fortresses shall be erected, which, by opposing the operations of an attacking force, may oblige an enemy to lose time sufficient in whatever inroads he may make, to allow of assistance arriving from the general confederacy.

But fortifications are expensive erections. It may well be, that the coun-

tries to be protected by them, are not able to raise the necessary sums. This also is provided against; and a part of the money to be paid by France, is to be employed in raising defences against French aggression; the remainder is to remunerate to a certain degree—for, wholly remunerated, it cannot be—the alacrity with which the nations of Europe started forward to support the common cause. As this is one of the novelties of the time, we allot a portion of our pages to a statement of this distribution, as marked in what is denominated "*A Protocol.*"

The Allied Powers, acknowledging the necessity of guaranteeing the tranquillity of the countries bordering on France, by erecting fortifications on certain points the most exposed, have determined to set apart for that object a portion of the sums which are to be paid by France, leaving the remainder for general distribution, under the head of Indemnities. A fourth part of the total sum to be paid by France, shall be applied to the erecting fortifications. But as the cession of the fortress of Saar-Louis, equally founded on the motive of general safety, renders the construction of new fortifications in the vicinity of that fortress superfluous, and that the same has been estimated at fifty millions, by the Military Committee who were consulted upon that point, the said fortress shall be set down at the above-mentioned sum, in the calculation of the sums to be expended in fortifications, so that the aforesaid fourth part shall not be deducted from the seven hundred millions of francs promised by France, but from seven hundred and fifty millions, including the cession of Saar-Louis. In conformity with this disposition, the sum destined for fortifications is fixed at 187½ millions of francs, viz. 187½ millions in real value, and fifty millions represented by the fortress of Saar-Louis.

In apportioning these one hundred and eighty seven and a half millions of francs amongst the States bordering on France, the undersigned ministers have had in view the necessity, more or less urgent, of those states to have additional fortresses, and the expense, more or less considerable, which the erecting them would incur, compared with the means which they severally possess, or will acquire by the present treaty.

According to these principles,
His Majesty the King of the Millions
Netherlands will receive . . . 60
The King of Prussia 20
The King of Sardinia 10

The King of Bavaria, or such other sovereign of the countries bordering on France between the Rhine, and the Prussian territory 15

The King of Spain 7½

Of the twenty five millions which remain to be distributed, five shall be appropriated to finish the works at Mayence, and the remaining twenty shall be assigned for the erection of a new federal fortress upon the Upper Rhine.

Although all the Allied States have afforded proofs of the same zeal and devotion for the common cause, there are some, notwithstanding, like Sweden, (which, from the very commencement, was released from all active co-operation, in consequence of the difficulty of conveying her troops across the Baltic), who have made no efforts whatever: others, like Spain, Portugal, and Denmark, although they have armed to assist in the struggle, have been prevented by the rapidity of events from effectually contributing to its success. Switzerland, which has rendered most essential services to the common cause, did not accede to the Treaty of the 25th of March on the same conditions as the other allies. These states are thereby placed in a different situation, which does not allow of their being classed with the other Allied States, according to the number of their troops: it is therefore agreed, in order to obtain for them a just indemnity, as far as circumstances will permit, to apportion twelve and a half millions in the following manner:—

	Millions.
To Spain	5
To Portugal	2
To Denmark	2½
To Switzerland	3

The burthen of the war having been borne in the first instance by the armies under the respective commands of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, and Field Marshal Prince Blucher; and these armies having moreover taken the city of Paris, it is agreed that there shall be retained out of the contributions paid by France, the sum of twenty five millions for the service of Great Britain, and twenty five millions for that of Prussia. Subject to the arrangements which Great Britain is to make with the Powers, whose forces constituted the army of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, as to the sum which is to fall to their share under this head.

The fifty millions stipulated by the article of the Military Convention, annexed to the Treaty of the 20th instant, for the

pay and other demands of the army which is to occupy a part of France, shall be divided in such wise, as that

	<i>Francs. Cent.</i>
Russia shall receive . . .	7,142,857 16
Austria	10,714,285 71
England	10,714,285 71
Prussia	10,714,285 71
The Acceding States . .	10,714,285 71

When France shall only pay, as will be the case in the first year, thirty millions, or any other sum less than fifty millions, for the object above specified; the same proportion shall be observed in the distribution of the sum so modified.

Thus it appears, that every power in Europe is interested in the punctuality of France, in making good her payments. If she fails, the failure falls on all. There is not a great power which will tamely submit to the breach of faith; there is not a small power which will not fill with complaints, the courts of all concerned. It should seem, also, that during five years, no power can find its interest in forsaking the confederacy. French bribes, French influence, French intrigue, will most probably exert themselves to no great effect, during the course of these payments; and happy should we be to think, that 'ere that time elapses, the French nation will be so well convinced of the necessity for national honour, and public faith,—so much better taught, so **VIRTUOUS!** that bribery, influence, intrigue, will be abhorrent from its feelings, its principles, and its wishes.

Whether the Millennium be so close at hand as some very worthy persons imagine, we confess our ignorance; but, should we live to witness this happy alteration, we shall need but little additional argument, to persuade us of the approach, perhaps of the proximity, of that happy period. We should hail the signs of the times, with a welcome, never before experienced by mortal man; and should hope,—what would forbid it? for a kind of heaven descending on earth.—The mere idea is too pleasant to be relinquished, and we close these lucubrations with the vision;—a delusion, if it be one, into which we willingly fall, and from which we shall not willingly be awakened.

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The following article shews, that the importance of the Graphic arts, which France has been the first to feel and acknowledge, is at length extending itself into the conviction of Europe. It ought to have occupied a principal place therein, long ago.

Doubts having arisen upon the 31st article of the Treaty of the 30th of May, 1814, concerning the restitution of the maps of the countries which have ceased to belong to France, it is agreed that all the maps of the countries ceded, including those which the French government has caused to be executed, shall be exactly given up, with the copper plates belonging to them, in the space of four weeks after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty. The same shall be done respecting the archives, maps, and plates, taken away from the countries occupied for a time by the different armies, as it is stipulated in the second paragraph of the 31st article of the said Treaty.

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The following notes derive an importance from subsequent events. Since their communication to Parliament we have not heard any affirm—as some did, previously,—that British faith was involved in the conduct pursued by the French Government towards Marshal Ney. The dates of these papers shew the construction put on the Capitulation of Paris, at the time when it was signed.

Copy of a DISPATCH from Earl Bathurst to The Duke of Wellington; Downing-street, 7 July 1815.

War Department, London,
MY LORD, *7th July 1815.*

ALTHOUGH your Grace has stated distinctly that the Convention entered into by you and Marshal Prince Blucher on the one hand, and certain French Authorities on the other, upon the 3d instant, while it decided all the Military questions had touched nothing political; and, although it cannot be imagined that in a Convention negotiated with these Authorities, by Prince Blucher and your Grace, you would enter into any Engagement whereby it should be presumed that his Most Christian Majesty was absolutely precluded from the just exercise of his Authority in bringing to condign Punishment such of his Subjects as had, by their treasonable Machinations and unprovoked Rebellion, forfeited all claim to his Majesty's clemency and forbearance; yet, in order that no doubt

should be entertained as to the sense with which this Article is considered by The Prince Regent, in conveying His entire Approbation of the Convention, I am commanded to state, That His Royal Highness deems the 12th Article of it to be binding only on the conduct of the British and Prussian Commanders, and the Commanders of such of the Allies as may become parties to the present Convention by their Ratification of it.

I have, &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington, &c. &c. &c.

Copy of a DISPATCH from The Duke of Wellington to Earl Bathurst; dated Paris, 13th July 1815.

" **MY LORD,**

" I HAVE had the honour of receiving your Lordship's Letter, marked '*separate*', of the 7th instant, regarding the Convention of the 3d.

" The Convention binds nobody except the parties to it; viz.—The French Army on one side, and the Allied Armies under Marshal Blucher and myself on the other; and the 12th Article cannot be considered, and never was intended, to bind any other persons or authorities whatever, unless they should become parties to the Convention.

" I have, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON."

The Earl Bathurst,
&c. &c. &c.

The part taken by Britain in the suppression of the Slave Trade,—to her immortal honour—has been very enviously viewed by France, and every possible false gloss has been put on it, by those *soi-disant* liberty-boys, who wished to hold Africa in slavery. We wish to record the application made by Lord Castlereagh on this subject, to the French Government. The answer returned was, that the French people had been enlightened by various publications recently addressed to them; and that, therefore, his Majesty held to his former determination respecting this infamous traffic; which is, in consequence, absolutely suppressed.

Extract of the Protocol of 15th Conference.
[Translation.]

Viscount Castlereagh, His Britannick Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, &c.

in reference to the communication he has made to the conference, of the orders addressed to the Admiralty to suspend all hostilities against the coast of France, observes, that there is reason to foresee that French shipowners might be induced to renew the Slave Trade, under the supposition of the peremptory and total abolition decreed by Napoleon Buonaparte, having ceased with his power; that nevertheless, great and powerful considerations, arising from motives of humanity and even of regard for the King's Authority, require, that no time should be lost to maintain in France, the entire and immediate Abolition of the Traffic in Slaves; that if, at the time of the Treaty of Paris, the King's administration could wish a final but gradual stop should be put to this trade, in the space of five years, for the purpose of affording the King the gratification of having consulted, as much as possible, the interests of the French Proprietors in the Colonies, now, that the absolute prohibition has been ordained, the question assumes entirely a different shape, for if the King were to revoke the said prohibition, he would give himself the disadvantage of authorizing, in the interior of France, the reproach which more than once has been thrown out against his former Government, of countenancing re-actions, and, at the same time, justifying out of France, and particularly in England, the belief of a systematic opposition to liberal ideas; that accordingly the time seems to have arrived when the Allies cannot hesitate formally to give weight in France to the immediate and entire prohibition of the Slave Trade, a prohibition, the necessity of which has been acknowledged, in principle, in the transactions of the Congress at Vienna.

The other Members of the Conference entirely coincide in opinion with Viscount Castlereagh, and in order to attain this end in the manner the most advantageous to the authority and consideration of the King, it is agreed that it would be advisable to preface by a few observations, the verbal communication to be made, to the King and to his administration, in order that his Majesty may be induced voluntarily to make the arrangement in question, and thus reap the advantage of an initiative, which will remove the idea in the interior of the kingdom of a tendency towards re-action, and will conciliate to the King, in foreign countries, the suffrages of the partisans of liberal ideas.

A confidential representation is to be made to the King accordingly.

Bibliotheca Spenceriana. By Rev. T. F. Dibdin. Volume II. 1814.

WE have often been led to reflect, not without surprise and embarrassment, on the suddenness of that flood of light and learning, which in the course of a few years, in the middle of the fifteenth century, shone throughout Europe. It was not so much the gradual dawn of day-break, rising gently and slowly over the earth, as it was the bursting effulgence of the sun, relieved from a dense cloud, and filling with his rays the whole extent of vision. The volume before us bears ample testimony to the correctness of this observation. There is scarcely a classic of value, that we now possess, of which an edition is not found from 1470 to 1480, and of most of them, several editions, in various places, and some magnificently executed. There must have been in activity, at the time, a wonderful emulation, all things considered; since these were among the most difficult undertakings of the press, and the least likely to be called for, by an unlearned and sottish generation.

Not merely books in the German language, which might seem less extraordinary, as Germany was the country where the invention originally made its appearance, but many works in Latin, also. It is true, that Latin was the language of the Church; and there was then, as since, a great number of persons whose liberal minds were not satisfied without possessing a competent acquaintance with that dialect in which they offered up their addresses, their vows, and their praises, to the Supreme Being. They must, naturally, have wished to become acquainted with the nature of the petitions they presented, and of the favours they solicited. There were also various sciences which adopted this language as their mother tongue: this circumstance, being common to all nations, gave an extent to the Latin, which, without a due consideration seems altogether unaccountable. No such cause could render Greek popular; yet, it must be confessed, that the number of Greek books, of early impression, assembled in this no-

ble library, is extremely honourable to the learned, who patronized them, and to the printers, who ventured their labour and expenses in preparing them for publication.

That these printers were not always adequately rewarded, these pages bear repeated witness: we read of some who died in distress, overwhelmed with debt; and of others, who transferred their property, and after a short trial, quitted the business. Unless they could obtain the patronage of the Great, want of success could be nothing wonderful. There was then no such thing as the reading public; nor any literary intercourse between distant nations. Europe was not yet a literary family; and therefore works of learning could find purchasers in their own neighbourhood only, which was insufficient.

How far mutual piracies might injure the profession, we cannot tell; but, we observe, that it was soon necessary for Sovereigns to protect the property of printers and editors by laws and proclamations.

The present volume contains the continuation of the Ancient Classics; and brings to light not a few which have remained unknown to former Bibliographers. They are the glories of Bibliography; but, are not always valuable, on any other account. The value arising from rarity has tempted rogues of former days,—before the age was matured into that confirmed integrity which distinguishes dealers and chapmen in books of eruditè antiquity, among ourselves, in the nineteenth century,—to correct a date by scratching out a figure; thereby obtaining M.CCCCLX instead of M.CCCCCLXX, or MCCCCCLXX instead of M.CCCCLXXXI, while others have dexterously and effectually, concealed the latter XI by red ink ornaments, &c. so that only the best microscopic amateur glasses have been able to detect the imprinted figures, through the thick coat of gum and colour condensed over them. Sometimes stamped dates have been printed in the title page, more neatly than honestly; to the great confusion of the learned, and to the utter dejection of the unlearned in this delectable science of Bibliography. Alas! after the money has been paid at an

auction, who, thus surprised, can look back at the condition “to be sold with all faults;” without a sigh?

Our readers already know the importance of examining closely water-marks, signatures, folios, and catch words:—they often serve to detect imposture; and if any book, having these distinctions, exhibits a date prior to the use of them by printers, it is evident, that deception has been employed, in fabrication for no honest purpose. It should appear, that not only the type, the arrangement, the workmanship, of the art of printing, soon reached a state of perfection, and beauty, not to be excelled; but, that the paper also, a most important article, possessed every good quality that can render it desirable. There is no instance, yet known, of paper being fairly worn out by age, without the concurrence of other causes; how greatly this must contribute to the perpetuity of learning, is obvious to the smallest reflection. The discovery of the method of converting such a useless commodity as old rags, into paper, was one of the noblest ever made, and merits the gratitude of remotest generations. Describing a *Livy*, printed by Sweenhey and Paanartz, at Rome, 1460, says Mr. D. “This impression is undoubtedly one of the noblest publications of ancient classical literature. It displays a solidity of press work, a strength of paper, and an amplitude of margin, which give it a magnificent appearance; and which cause these volumes to be numbered among the grandest books in the present Library. This copy may be said to be in the purest state of preservation; and is of such dimensions, that it measures 16½ inches in height, by 11½ in width. It is splendidly bound in red-morocco.” Such is the language of enamoured Bibliographers! and such the qualities they admire in the objects of their affection!

It is certain, that, these ancient works, do not only relate their own history, with that of the art to which they owe their existence, but also, the histories of other arts, connected with them; deemed important by the learned. We have sought throughout the present volume, with some solicitude, for the selec-

tion of a complete article, that should combine as many of these particulars as possible, and should, at the same time, present to our readers a specimen of that information which is required by this study. Our choice has fallen upon the following.

PTOLEMÆUS. Latinè. Printed by Dominicus da Lapi. Bologna. 1462. (Spurious Date.) Folio.

De Bure, *Bibl. Instruct.* vol. v. p. 32—40, has taken unusual pains in his description of this curious and much celebrated volume. The copies in the Gaigaut and Lauragais Collections, supplied him with the materials of his extended and accurate detail. But the labours of De Bure relating to this edition have been eclipsed, both in respect of minuteness and extension, by Bartolomeo Gamba; who, in a small quarto volume of 50 pages, has given fac-similes of the type and water marks with sufficient fidelity. This brochure was published in 1796; and in the course of our description, we shall not fail to avail ourselves of its contents. Meanwhile Heinecken had taken particular notice of the volume; and La Serna Santander seems to have stolen the materials of Heinecken, with his usual dexterity and ingratitudo: for the name of the latter is studiously suppressed in the *Dut. Biblogr. Chois.* vol. i. p. 250-1; vol. iii. p. 804-5.

The article of the date, M.CCCC.LXII., seems to be accounted for from the mistake of having substituted the first I, instead of the letter L, between the X and the second I; thus, it should have been, according to the ancient manner of dating, as Breitkopf affirms, 1491: (MCCCCXLXII.) De BURE conjectures, that an X only is omitted: and that the date should have been MCCCCLXXII. Now it seems improbable that the publication could have appeared before the year 1482—the date generally assigned to it—for the two following reasons. First, BEROALDUS is said, in the preface, to have bestowed considerable editorial care upon it—but, in the year 1462, this distinguished editor was only nine years of age, he having been born in the year 1453. Secondly, There is no work extant, with the name of Dominicus de Lapi subjoined as the printer of it, before the year 1476: and if we admit the age of Beroaldus, even in 1482,* to have been in-

* “Il n'étoit encore qu'un enfant fort tendre lorsqu'il fit une critique des *Commentaires de Scœvius sur Virgile*, et qu'il censura

adequate to a performance like the present, we must then acquiesce in the reasoning of Breitkopf, ('moito valutabile anche l' opinion'—as Gamba expresses it,) and assign the date of 1491 to the impression. Yet Heinecken, (who is rather inclined to the conclusion that the work was published in 1482,) admits that 'the maps have indeed an ancient appearance: that they are executed in a very rude manner: and from the zigzag strokes which appear in them, and which the ancient goldsmiths were in the habit of putting upon their silver plates, it is evident that these maps were executed by some such artists as the latter.' *L'Ér. Générale d'une Collection complète d'Estampes*, p. 145-6.

The observations of AUDIFFREDI, are, as usual, deserving of attention. At pp. 12, 13, of the *Edit. Ital.* he subscribes to the opinion of those who conclude the legitimate date of the impression to be 1482; and a long extract, from Heinecken* in particu-

très judicieusement les fautes de cet Auteur.' Baillett: *Jugemens des Savans*, vol. v. pt. i. p. 93-4; edit. 1725, 12mo. De La Mouyoye subjoins a judicious observation: he informs us that, in the edition of the Commentaries of Servius here alluded to, which was printed in 1482, (and which is well described by Audiffredi in his *Edit. Ital.* p. 51-2) Beroaldus himself explicitly states his age to be 26. But if this confession were made in the year in which this edition was printed, it would be assigning the date of 1456 to that of the birth of the editor: a still more forcible conclusion against the genuineness of the date of the above edition of Ptolemy. On the other hand, Bianchino, the pupil of Beroaldus, who wrote the Life of his Master, fixes the birth of the latter, in 1453. *Jugemens des Savans*, vol. ii. pt. i. p. 406. This date is probably the genuine one; and if so, the confession of Beroaldus respecting his own age, must have been made two or three years before the printing of the Bologna edition of Servius's Commentary of 1482. Pope Blount, and Fabricius, are decidedly in error in affixing the birth of Beroaldus to the year 1450. *Cens. Celeb. Author.* p. 363; *Bibl. Med. et Lit. Etat.* vol. v. p. 851-2.

* Our late learned antiquary, RICHARD GOUGH, has devoted 102 pages of the first volume of his *British Topography*, to a disquisition upon the antiquity of maps relating to our own country. In a long preliminary note, at p. 57, the antiquity of maps in general is rather fully gone into; but it might have been no unseasonable addition to this department of his researches, if a

lar, is adduced upon the subject. In the pages of the work here referred to, De Bure is corrected for a few slight errors in his description of the impression; and in the note (2) of p. 13, we are informed by Audiffredi, that the types of the Ptolemy evidently resemble those in the *Opusculum of Bened. de Nursia, de Conservat. Sanitatis*, printed by De Lapis, in 1477: except that the latter are less perfect, and appear to have been executed before the publication of the present work. At p. 55, Audiffredi remarks, that there is a still closer resemblance between the printing in the *Refutatio Galeotti Objectorum in Libr. de Homine*, of 1476, by De Lapis, and the present production—'Haec autem multo evidenter quam ipsius Benedicti opus, ostendunt, Ptolemaeum a Dom. Lapio cum nota anni 1462, impressum, multo infra annum 1476, decidendum esse, cum, ut suo loco observatum est, Ptolemaeus non signaturis modo, sed ex registro ac duplice indice instructus fuerit.' &c.

To the opinion of Audiffredi we may subjoin that of LANZI,* in his *Storia Pittorica*, vol. i. p. 97-8; *Bassano*, 1795-6:—but

small portion of the reader's attention had been directed to the history of the first printed charts: as these were more likely to be accessible to the curious, than MS. drawings of them, in particular cabinets. But I suspect that Gough had no knowledge of the above early editions of Ptolemy. The Bologna edition is wholly passed over in silence by STRUTT, in his preliminary essay in vol. i. of the *Dictionary of Engravers*.

Neither the Pembroke nor Marlborough libraries contained it; nor can I find it in the Harleian Catalogue. Probably the present is the first and only copy of it in England.

* From the above extract from Lanzi, I am indebted to Mr. W. Y. OTTLEY; a gentleman well known for his researches and taste in the pursuit of ancient engraving. Mr. Ottley continues the discussion in a letter, thus:

'In addition to the extract which I send you (translated as correctly as I am able) from Lanzi, I must suggest the possibility (supposing the name of Filippo Beroaldo in the catalogue of the correctors of the Bologna Ptolemy, to be the only or chief argument against the truth of its date) that it appears to have been no uncommon thing amongst the Italians for the father and son to have the same name, and in short that the Filippo here mentioned might be the father, or other relation of the more cele-

not without making a preliminary observation or two. First, Lanzi does not appear to have ever seen the edition itself, as he refers to, and depends upon, the brief extract from it given by Meerman. In the second place, he is erroneous in asserting that Audiffredi concludes the edition to have been executed in 1491—as the contrary has been just shewn. Thirdly, His reasoning respecting the Roman impression of 1478 may be satisfactorily answered by the note at p. 298 post:—and in the fourth and last place, if Beroaldus was a learned man and opened a school in 1473, (upon what authority is this stated?) it does not follow that he should have been a *miracle* at the age of nine years, and collated geographical works for an edition of Ptolemy. But Lanzi shall speak for himself.

‘It seems to me, however, beyond all doubt, that about this time (1472), the art of engraving on copper was practised, not only in Mantua, where Mantegna resided, but likewise in Bologna. There is to be found in the Corsini Library at Rome, and in that of the Foscari family at Venice, *La Geografia di Tolomeo*, printed at Bologna, by Domenico de Lapis, with the date (probably requiring amendment) of 1462. It contains 26 maps very rudely engraved, but nevertheless, so much admired by the printer, that, in his preface, he is lavish in his praise of this new discovery (engraving) and compares it to the invention of typography not long before discovered in Germany. These are his words, as cited and not contradicted by Meerman, page 251. (See the passage quoted at length towards the end of this Article.) The same writer, however, and other learned men, insist that the date requires amendment, principally in consequence of the catalogue of the reviewers of the work, amongst whom is named Filippo Beroaldo, who in 1462, was only nine years of age. Hence, Meerman

brated Beroaldo.—As a case in point, I must refer you to the 4th vol. of Baldinucci, ‘*Nitru de’ Professori del disegno, Firenze*, 1769, where (in a note) the learned Domenico Maria Manni was led to affirm that Maso Finiguerra was dead in 1424, in consequence of a public document, which most probably respected his father, whose name was also Maso or Tommaso—Thus Gori, in his *Thesaurus Veterum Diptychorum*, tom. III. p. 315, calls Maso *Thomae Finigueriae filius.*’

To this it may be briefly replied, that the **ELDER BEROALDUS**, the editor of the Ptolemy, is the celebrated Beroaldus. His nephew edited the first edition of the entire known works of Tacitus in 1515: see post.

is of opinion that we should read 1482; Audiffredi, and others, that it should be 1491; opinous, in which I cannot join them. For the Ptolemy having been printed at Rome in 1478, with 27 excellent engravings, what impudence and folly must we suppose the Bolognese printer guilty of, had he exalted his edition with so many eulogiums after another, incomparably its superior, had been published? I am therefore obliged to place it earlier. I will also observe, that the engraving of 26 maps with so many marks, (seguì) lines, and distances, must, in that early period of the art, have been a very laborious and difficult task, requiring not a few years to accomplish; for we know that three or four years were employed, by engravers much more expert, in completing the plates for the Roman edition. We must therefore carry back the epoch of engravers amongst the Bolognese, to some years previous to the publication of the book, which perhaps took place in 1472.*

We are next, in order, to introduce a few of the observations of GAMBA, with which the reader has been promised to be gratified at the opening of this description. It may suffice previously to remark, that this bibliographer seems to agree with De Bure in assigning the date of MCCCCCLXXII., as that of the genuine one of the impression: nor am I very strongly persuaded that this conclusion is erroneous; although I incline to the opinion that the genuine date is 1482. But Gamba shall speak for himself.

‘Among the most celebrated learned men who refuse to acknowledge as genuine the date of Ptolemy, announced as of 1462, may be reckoned Raidel, Card. Quirini, Meerman, Mazzuchelli, Count Fantuzzi, Heinecken, and Tiraboschi; and among bibliographers of the first class, Maittaire, De Bure, Crevenna, Audiffredi, Panzer, and other illustrious names speak of it as a false subscription—to the opinion and authority of whom I willingly subscribe.

I do not think that this date can by any means be plausibly maintained. The age of the corrector of the work, Filippo Beroaldo, who in 1462 was but nine years old, and was beyond doubt the same Beroaldo senior mentioned in the *Storia Letteraria*, (since, the biographers who illustrated the Bolognese writers, with scrupulous exactness, make no mention whatever of any older Beroaldo,) the age also of Girolamo Manfredi, the other corrector, who is an-

* In 1472 Beroaldo was already a learned man, and in 1473 he opened his school. Qu?

bounced in the book as a most skilful astrologer, and who only in 1463 was laureat in philosophy; the geographical tables of Nicolo Doni being made about the year 1468, or not much sooner, as I shall prove in its place—and finally, the unequivocal subscription to the works of Ovid—printed in 1471*—in which we read, that Baldassare Azzoguidi, a citizen of Bologna, first introduced the art of printing into his country:—all these objections are to me so many rocks which I have not courage to run against, nor do I feel myself strong enough to surmount them.

* But if I agree with the beforementioned authors in acknowledging that the date of the edition of Ptolemy has been altered, I cannot yet subscribe to the opinion of those who (with the exception only of De Bure) refer it to a much more distant epoch, and consider it to be work of the end of the 15th century:—taking from it absolutely the precedence over the other Italian editions of the Grecian geographer, printed at Venice in 1475, and at Rome in 1478: so that, instead of maturely examining whether it may at least retain the honour of being a first edition, and perhaps one of the most precious monuments in which the art of engraving is to be seen exercised in printed works, they all agree in depriving it even of this prerogative.

* Let the reader suspend awhile his opinions, and follow my investigations; in which I propose to myself, by observations on ancient typography with the history of the time in which the editors of the book flourished, to answer all the objections hitherto made;—content to set right if I go astray, or to quit the field if he can succeed in new discoveries that shall enlighten me: it being always fair and praiseworthy to yield ingenuously to the truth, and to terminate a contention in virtuous friendship.

* I present, in the first place, the very accurate description of the book examined by me at leisure in Venice:—thanks to the inexpressible courtesy of the celebrated keeper of the Library of St. Mark, Don Jacopo Morelli!—who procured for me, for a few days, the unique copy, which is there preserved in the Cassa Foscarii at the Carmelites; and was moreover pleased to assist me with his abilities in a comparison of it, with the other editions of Ptolemy, the Vincentine and Roman, necessary to the investigation proposed.* P. iv-vi.

Then follows a very particular and elaborate description of the volume—unnecessary

to repeat here, from the ensuing equally faithful account of it. This brings us therefore back again to the spot, from whence we may be said to have travelled not wholly without amusement and profit.

Whenever executed, this volume is unquestionably a curiosity; as affording an illustration of the early state of the graphic arts: * but the signatures alone prevent our

* Perhaps the most valuable Latin edition of Ptolemy is that published at *Rome* in 1478, by *BUCKINCK*, a German artist—‘vir aperte eruditus.’ This impression was begun to be executed by *SWEYNHEYM*, who appears to have taken it in hand as early as the year 1472—but after three years labour bestowed upon it, he died: A. D. 1475. The dedicatory epistle of this edition has been thought to prove that *Sweynheym* was the inventor of the *PLATES*—‘animum primum ad hanc doctrinam capessendam applicuit, subinde mathematicis adhibitis viris, quia modum TABULIS ENEIS IMPRIMERENT, EDUCUIT,’ &c. Consult the note at p. 143 of Heinecken’s *Ideas*, &c. Maittaire and De Bure have omitted to notice this rare and precious edition; at present wanting in the *SPENCER* Collection:—but there is a good account of it in the *Edit. Rom.* p. 229, and a still better one in the *Bild. Crevenna*, vol. v. p. 14-18: edit. 1775. The latter part of Crevenna’s description is here submitted to the reader; as it bears upon the question of the legitimacy of the date of the above impression. * One may draw an argument from the preface of this Roman impression of 1478, (says Crevenna) that the Bologna edition of 1462, is in all probability *posterior* to it. First, it should seem that such a preface is better adapted to a first, than to a second, impression—exhibiting similar plates. Secondly, if *Sweynheym*, in this preface, be correctly designated as the first engraver of charts, the Bologna edition, with copper plates, could not have been more ancient by 16 years. And to prove that the art of engraving maps upon copper was not known before the year in which this Roman impression appeared, it must be remembered that the *Vicenza* edition of 1475 appeared without these charts!—and it would have been at once disadvantageous and disgraceful for the printer of the Vicenza impression to have omitted them, if a previous publication of them had existed. To this it may be replied that, in the original, the antecedent, to which the words ‘ad hanc doctrinam capessendam’ refer, is extremely doubtful, if not obscure; and that *Sweynheym*’s ‘teaching other men how they

* See a particular description of this rare edition at p. 191, &c. ante.

assigning to it an earlier date than that of 1472. We will now be somewhat particular in our description. On the recto of the first leaf, at top of the first column, commences an address to Pope Alexander V; with this prefix:

**BEATISSIMO PATRI ALEXAN
DRO QVINTO PONT. MAX. AN
GELVS**

Towards the bottom of the first column, speaking of some geographical illustrations, by means of plates, the editor says:

quos
in pictura figere decreverimus nedum
quippe longitudinem locorum a
fixo quodam nostre habitabilis totius
termino ductam. Quae tamen rara
inuentio est.

On the reverse begins the first chapter. The ensuing leaf is inaccurately numbered A i, in the signature, instead of A 2. The signatures A, B, C, run in eights: B i being incorrectly marked B z. D has only four leaves. Then, a ten, b eight, c six leaves: next, E six. On the recto of E vj, the colophon is thus:

**CLAVDII PTOLAMAEI* ALEXAN
DRINI COSMOGRAPHIAE OCTA
VI ET VLTIMI LIBRI FINIS.**

Hic finit Cosmographia Ptolemei
impressa opa dominici de lapis ciuis
Bononiensis

**ANNO . M . CCCC . LXII.
MENSE IVNII . XXIII.
BONONIE**

The maps are 26 in number. From the second of these Mr. D. favours us with an extremely curious fac-simile of Scotland: on which he jocosely observes, that a compliment seems to be paid that country for its "sylvan honours,"—having a large wood represented in it,—that has not been repeated by many subsequent geographers. The ocean, with its fish, and a vessel of no small bulk, are represented below this delineation of Caledonia. The charts in

might print with copper plates, does not necessarily make Swenheym himself THE INVENTOR of the art of copper plate map printing. But the reader shculd probably consult Raideinus's *Commentatio Critico-Litteraria de Ptolemai Geographia ejusque codicibus tam manuscriptis quam typis expressis. Norimb. 1734, 4to. cap. vii.*

* Sic.

this copy (probably in all others) are coloured by an ancient hand. It was lately obtained from Paris, at the sale of the books of Firmin Didot, for an exorbitant sum."

This article, as the reader will perceive, contains not merely an investigation of the history of the impression: but also a critical examination of the error committed in its date, of the Chronology of the life of its Editor, of the earliest application of printed Maps to Geographical works, of the state of the Art of Engraving, at the time; and of the possible, or probable, father of the Art of Engraving. Whoever values, as he ought to do, the convenience, instruction, and beauty of a modern Atlas, will not be displeased to acquire this information, respecting the first introduction of the custom into books. How greatly has the execution of this branch of the art been improved, in our own time!

It will readily be supposed, that this important article has engaged more labour and space—we add more examination and patience, than Mr. D. can generally grant to the great number contained in his catalogue: nevertheless, it is but on a par in point of curiosity with others, which we are obliged to pass. We are, however, too well pleased with an offer of remuneration made by Leo X. to whoever should discover works not hitherto edited, to omit it: it accompanies the *Editio Princeps* of the Works of Tacitus, Rome 1515, Folio: and marks the liberality of that Sovereign Pontiff, greatly to his honour:

Nomine Leonis X. Pont. Max. pro=
posita sunt premia non mediocria
his qui ad eum libros veteres
neq; hactenus editos
attulerint.

+

In the continuation, we have a very curious edition of Terence, *cum Directorio, Glossa, et Commentariis*, Strasburgh 1496, Folio, in which are represented various scenes and personages of the plays, the theatre, and the audience. What would be our satisfaction, had such ornaments accompanied the first edition of our Shakespeare? These shew, indeed, the costume of various

classes of people in Strasburgh, at the time, and so far they are useful and gratifying; but, an equal number of characters which might have been authentic, as *characters*, (which these are not) of our own country, would have much more deeply interested us. We know, however, that there are *ancient MSS.* existing, in which some of the characters of Terence are delineated; as may be seen in M. d'Agincourt; and these may, possibly, have some tolerable claim to correctness.

We must now dismiss this volume, not without admiring the labour, and pains, and skill of the writer. We have to thank him for much pleasure enjoyed, and for much information received. That our pages constrain us to so small a selection of specimens, from among many that we had marked, must not be imputed to us as a fault;—it is a resolution of the board, to which we submit with reluctance.

Headlong Hall. 12mo. pp. 216, price 6s.
Hookham, Jun. and Co. 1816.

THIS is a mere sketch; but, evidently from the hand of a master, with whose manner, if we mistake not, the public is already acquainted. It satirises with good humoured asperity the theories on the perfectibility and the deterioration of the human race; to which also it annexes landscape-gardening, and craniology. The advocates of these respective systems are described as meeting at the house of a worthy Welsh 'squire, the etymology of whose name is thus explained:

This name may appear at first sight not to be truly Cambrian, like those of the Rices, and Prices, and Morgans, and Owens, and Williamses, and Evanses, and Parrys, and Joneses: but, nevertheless, the Headlongs claim to be not less genuine derivatives from the antique branch of Cadwallader, than any of the last named multirami-fied families. They claim, indeed, superior antiquity to all of them, and even to Cadwallader himself; for, a tradition has been handed down in Headlong Hall for some few thousand years, that the founder of the family was present in the deluge on the summit of Snowdon, and took the name of Rhaieder, which signifies a waterfall, in consequence of his having accompanied the water in its descent or diminution, till he

found himself comfortably seated on the rocks of Llanberis. But in later days, when commercial bagsmen began to scour the country, the ambiguity of the sound induced his descendants to drop the suspicious denomination of *Riders*, and translate the word into English; when, not being well pleased with the sound of the *thing*, they substituted that of the *quality*, and accordingly adopted the name *Headlong*, the appropriate epithet of a waterfall.

This gentleman having, to the great grief of his maiden aunt, persuaded himself into a respect for literature, by occasionally taking a book into his hands, when he had no one with whom to share his bottle, becomes ambitious of being thought a philosopher, and a man of taste; for that purpose he assembles as many as he can of the same *genera*, to pass their Christmas with him at Headlong Hall. The author introduces him in all the bustle of Hospitality; which in a secluded country situation, is so richly repaid by the sight of new faces, the sound of new voices, and the discussion of new topics. The variety of guests furnishes the author an opportunity, in the most easy and playful dialogue to *shew off* the whims of the day, and this he contrives to enrich, by rendering the testimony of the classic writers subservient to his purpose, and complimenting each ironically in a variety of appropriate quotations.

The conversation among the gentlemen after dinner, would inevitably claim our notice, did not our politeness command an attendance on the ladies in the drawing room, in the first instance. We, therefore, take our seat at the elbow of Mr. Milestone, who has just opened his portfolio, for the edification and amusement of the Misses Tenorina, and Graziosa Chromatic, and Squire Headlong; on whose grounds he has already cast a calculating eye, with respect to its capabilities; and to whom, of course, he will somewhat more particularly point out the various beauties of his plan for Lord Littlebrain's park.

"Mr. MILESTONE. This, you perceive, is the natural state of one part of the grounds. There is a wood, never yet touched by the finger of taste; thick, intricate, and gloomy. Here is a little stream, dashing from stone to stone, and

overshadowed with these untrimmed boughs.

MISS TENORINA. The sweet romantic spot! how beautifully the birds must sing there on a summer evening.

MISS GRAZIOSA. Dear Sister! how can you endure the horrid thicket?

MR. MILESTONE. You are right, Miss Graziosa: your taste is correct—perfectly *en règle*. Now, here is the same place corrected—trimmed—polished—decorated—adorned. Here sweeps a plantation, in that beautiful regular curve: there winds a gravel walk: here are parts of the old wood, left in these majestic circular clumps, disposed at equal distances, with wonderful symmetry: there are some single shrubs scattered in elegant profusion: here is a Portugal laurel, there a juniper: here a laurustinus, there a spruce fir: here a larch, there a lilac: here a rhododendron, there an arbutus. The stream, you see, is become a canal: the banks are perfectly smooth and green, sloping to the water's edge: and there is Lord Littlebrain rowing in an elegant boat.

SQUIRE HEADLONG. Magical, faith!

MR. MILESTONE. Here is another part of the grounds in its natural state. Here is a large rock, with the mountain-ash rooted in its fissures, overgrown as you see, with ivy and moss, and from this part of it bursts a little fountain, that runs bubbling down its rugged sides Now observe the metamorphosis. Here is the same rock, cut into the shape of a giant. In one hand he holds a horn, through which that little fountain is thrown to a prodigious elevation. In the other is a ponderous stone, so exactly balanced as to be apparently ready to fall on the head of any person who may happen to be beneath; and there is Lord Littlebrain walking under it.

SQUIRE HEADLONG. Miraculous by Mahomet! You shall cut me a giant before you go.

MR. MILESTONE. Good. I'll order down my little corps of pioneers."

The result of Mr. Milestone's descriptions, determining the Squire's *ultimate determination* to submit his domain to the hand of picturesque improvement; they commence their operations on the following morning; in the course of which, a serious disaster befalls the craniologist; he is rescued, however, from his danger by the deteriorationist; who perseveres in maintaining that the present degenerate race of men can do no good thing. In order that our rea-

ders may precisely ascertain the obligations, which in this instance, society may be supposed to owe him, for this opposition of his practice to his precept, we shall lay before them a portion of the lecture with which the craniologist obliged the party assembled at the celebration of the Christmas ball.

Here is the skull of a beaver; and that of Sir Christopher Wren. You observe, in both these specimens, the prodigious developement of the organ of constructive ness.—Here is the skull of a bullfinch; and that of an eminent fiddler. You may compare the organ of music.—

Here is the skull of a tiger: You observe the organ of carnage. Here is the skull of a fox: You observe the organ of plunder. Here is the skull of a peacock, You observe the organ of vanity. Here is the skull of an illustrious robber, who after a long and triumphant process of depredation and murder, was suddenly checked in his career by means of a certain inherent quality in preparations of hemp, which, for the sake of perspicuity, I shall call *suspensiveness*.

Here is the skull of a turnspit, which, after a wretched life of *dirty work*, was turned out of doors to die on a dunghill. I have been induced to preserve it, in consequence of its remarkable similarity to this, which belonged to a courtly poet, who, having grown grey in flattering the great, was cast off in the same manner, to perish by the same catastrophe.

"I would advise every parent who has the welfare of his son at heart, to procure as extensive a collection as possible of the skulls of animals, and before determining on the choice of a profession, to compare with the utmost nicety their bumps and protuberances with those of the skull of his son. If the developement of the organ of destruction point out a similarity between the youth and the tiger, let him be brought up to some profession (whether that of a butcher, a soldier, or a physician, may be regulated by circumstances), in which he may be furnished with a license to kill; as, without such license, the indulgence of his natural propensity may lead to the untimely rescission of his vital thread, 'with edge of penny cord and vile reproach.' If he trace an analogy with the jackall, let all possible influence be used to procure him a place at Court, where he will infallibly thrive. If his skull bear a marked resemblance to that of a magpie, it cannot be doubted that he will prove an admirable lawyer; and if with

this advantageous conformation be combined any resemblance to that of an owl, very confident hopes may be formed of his becoming a judge."

The organ of *gratitude* appears only feebly developed in Mr. Cranium's skull. He refuses his daughter's hand to the man who has saved his life; and can see no difference between one person who knocks him down, and another who picks him up; excepting, that he would avoid the former, as a machine containing a peculiar *catabalitive* quality, "not consonantous to his mode of pleasurable existence." All difficulties, however, at length are removed; and the story concludes with a more than usual degree of bridal festivity at Headlong Hall; where, in the words of the author, a "spiritual metamorphosis of eight into four was effected by the clerical dexterity of the Reverend Doctor Gaster."

Voyages d'Ali Bey el Abbassi, &c.

Travels of Ali Bey el Abbassi, in Africa, and in Asia, during the years, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, and 1807. 3 vols. 8vo. Didot l'Ainé. Paris, 1814.

THE moment the *Prospectus* of these Travels came to our hand, we allotted a whole page to such a statement of their contents, as appeared to be called for by the notice of a Tour so interesting, extending through countries so generally inaccessible, and received from a quarter so unusual, and unexpected. The literary world, in general, entered into the same feelings, no less ardently than ourselves; and most parts of Europe awaited the appearance of these volumes with impatience and anxiety. The first edition was speedily exhausted at Paris.—Here ends the favourable side of the story; to the question, whether they are the *genuine* productions of an enlightened traveller to the cities and places he describes?—*who*, and *what*, is he?—*how* did he acquire his qualifications? how support his expence? &c. we must hesitate in returning a reply.

Ali Bey was for a time in London: his Travels may be said to begin in London: who knew him, in that city? Certainly, he was known;—but not as

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a prince, descended from the house of the Abbassides: not as a Mahometan of dignity, as verified by credentials entitled to confidence. If he is not greatly vilified, his *circumcision* took place in London; and he had a companion with him, who refused to submit to the rite. That companion was the cause of a report of the discovery of a great Lake, or inland sea, in the East of Africa, by which, access might be obtained, to the interior, with little trouble;—it might have been true; had not certain mountains most maliciously stood in the way, and reduced this inland Sea to little better than a horse-pond. Ali Bey, however, answers to the interrogatories put to him when landing in Africa, that he is of Haleb—(Aleppo) in Scham (Syria).—A country, distant far enough from the cognizance of the learned examiner at the port of Tangiers. That he visited Morocco, is thought credible; and he certainly was at Cairo. But at Morocco, Tangiers, and elsewhere, we do not learn that his appearance was noticed among the Europeans resident there, whether as Consuls, or otherwise: At Cairo, the fact was different; for the representatives of the foreign nations were sufficiently alert to watch the motions of this stranger; and they discovered that his pomposity was founded on no real property of his own; but, that *his allowance was paid him by the Spanish Consul*: in short, they set him down as a *SPY of Buonaparte*;—and we, who cannot affect to possess better means of knowledge than they had, are under the necessity of coinciding in their opinion. As a Spy, then, we consider him, when in London; and as a Spy, when in the East. He was (probably) born under the Spanish Dominion, and acquired his Arabic on the coast of the Mediterranean. Many such adventurers, miss the employments they once enjoyed under the most *pacific!* Emperor and King.

It so happened, that on receiving these volumes, the *Atlas* was the first that presented itself. On cursorily running over the views, several of them appeared to be gross *unlikenesses*. Whoever is acquainted with the variety of authentic Travels which have lately been

published, knows that we have fair and honest *portraits* of many places in the East, on which we may depend: and if they incline to compare Dr. E. D. Clarke's View of Nazareth, with Ali Bey's View of the Declivity at that place, they will see immediately that he has had faith enough as a Mohammedan to remove Mountains, which the Christian professor found standing when he was in that country; and standing in such positions too, that they must have formed part of Ali Bey's picture;—who has given us an extensive plain in their stead. His view of Jacob's Bridge, is little better; though it must be confessed, that different stations have great influence in varying the appearance of structures of all kinds.

Are these Travels, then, wholly void of authority? No: for the compiler has exerted his talents, which are not small, in the acquisition of the best accounts within his power, concerning the places he describes. If he has not been at Mecca, himself, he has conversed with those who have been there; and his plan of the temple of the Caaba is not to be despised; for, though it differs altogether (as he observes) from that in D'Ohsson, yet it varies but slightly from that in Niebuhr. To which do we give the preference?—to Niebuhr's.

Ali knew, that in presenting accounts of the *Kaaba*, at Mecca, of the *Sahhara Allah*, at Jerusalem, and of the Mosque at Hebron, he was composing a description of places to which access is denied to Christians: he could not be detected; he could not be even (generally) controverted; for, though one in a half a dozen centuries, may deceive the Mohammedans, as Seetzen did; yet few are those who return to deceive Europe.

We cannot, therefore, as we had fondly anticipated, offer this writer's descriptions with full confidence: but, with that qualified kind of rebutted reliance with which we describe things as being the best, till better appear. We admit his abilities, natural and acquired: we doubt not his exertions to serve his master, and himself. These volumes contain what he saw, or heard; and,

as such, we proceed to report on their contents.

He arrives from Cadiz at Tangiers, of which he gives no bad account; he proceeds to Morocco, where he is received with singular honours, by the Emperor, who becomes his sworn brother; he passes by sea to Tripoli, sails for Alexandria, is driven on the coast of Cyprus, after a while, reaches Alexandria, ascends the Nile to Cairo, sails down the Red Sea to Djedda, passes on to Mecca, attempts to proceed to Medina, but, is stopped by the Wahabees, of which he gives an entertaining description, goes on pilgrimage to mount Aarafat, returns northward, and is wrecked on his passage to Suez, (no unlikely incident) determines on seeing Jerusalem; puts his determination into execution, visits the Temple, there, also the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the Church of the Nativity, at Bethlehem, the Sepulchre of Abraham and his family, at Hebron, strikes off for Damascus, arrives at Aleppo, and subsequently, at Constantinople; whence he departs for Vienna, and at length enters Paris; the Great City of the Great Nation of his Great Master.

There are two or three points of this route, on which we earnestly desire accurate information; such as the *Kaaba* and city of Mecca, the Temple at Jerusalem, and the "existing circumstances" at Hebron. In the present article we shall insert this writer's account of the Temple at Jerusalem; which is derived from good authorities. The other articles may find a place among our Miscellanea on future occasions.

We have repeatedly been concerned to see how slightly those learned men who have had occasion to illustrate passages of Holy Writ, by explaining the nature, extent, &c. of the Temple of Solomon, are acquainted with the actual state of the locality. Josephus, indeed, has described it, with great attention; but, as Jerusalem was destroyed shortly after the time when his description was taken, what he has said, has been little understood, or too much neglected. The notion also (derived from the Rabbins) that Turnus or Terentius Rufus passed a plough share

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over the whole site of the Temple, has contributed to fix this ignorance. But, the rock, on which the Temple was founded, most surely, remains; and some of the lower courses of masonry laid by Solomon, having been bonded strongly into the rock, in the original construction, have been protected by it, and suffered to continue. What a noble dream has Villapandus obliged us with, in his magnificent work! but, let none demand authority for his structure; Lamy, and Calmet, are little, or nothing better. In short, the Mohammedans had forbid all access to the places as they now are, and thus the ignorance of Christian writers was unavoidable.

Arabian writers have given superficial accounts of the place; but, to illustrate their accounts by means of delineations, is not their practice; and yet delineations were never more necessary than on this subject. As we cannot transcribe this writer's plan and section, we shall set his description before the reader, at length.

El Harām, or the Temple, called also *Beit el Mokaddes e Scherif*, or the Holy principal House of Jerusalem, is a combination of several buildings, erected at different periods of Islamism, and bearing evident tokens of the reigning taste in the ages wherein they were respectively constructed. They form, however, an harmonious whole.

It is not exactly a single mosque, but rather a group of mosques. Its Arabic name, *el Harām*, signifies positively a Temple, a place consecrated by the special presence of the Divinity, and interdicted to the profane and infidels. The Mussulman religion acknowledges but two temples; that of Mecca and that of Jerusalem: each bears the name of *el Harām*, each is by the law completely closed against Christians, Jews, and every man who is not a Mussulman.

This structure forms the S.E. angle of the city of Jerusalem: on the same spot where formerly stood the Temple of Solomon.

The Mahometan history assigns to the ancient temple of the Jews a length of 750 cubits of Constantinople, by 450 in width; or about 1,563 feet 3 inches, by 938 feet 3 inches, French measure. The new temple comprises one large court or enclosed place, in length, 1,369 feet, in width 845 feet. It is entered by nine doors. The principal part of the Temple consists of

two magnificent buildings, which may be regarded as two distinct temples; although by their situation with respect to each other, they are in reality but one. One is called *el Aksa*, and the other *el Sahara*.

El Aksa is composed of seven naves supported by pillars. At the further end of the central nave is a handsome cupola; to the right and left extend two others perpendicular to the principal body of this edifice.

Before this principal body stands a portico of seven arches in front, and one in depth, supported by square pillars; the central arch which corresponds to the middle of the building, has also ornamental columns attached to its pillars.

The great central nave of *el Aksa* may be about 162 feet long, by 35 wide. It is supported by seven arches slightly pointed; on each side, resting on cylindrical pillars, answering the purpose of columns, but preserving no architectural proportions, neither do their capitals belong to any determinate order. The fourth pillar on the right hand is of an octagon form, and excessively thick; it is called the pillar of Sidi Omar. The cylindric pillars are more than two feet and a half in diameter, and are sixteen feet in height, including their bases, and their shapeless capitals. The octagon pillar, the same height as the others, is about six feet and a half in diameter. The walls rise thirteen feet above the arches, with two rows of windows, twenty one in each row: the highest of which enlightens the central nave, because this part is higher than the side naves, which are enlightened by the lower range of windows. The roof is timbered, unciled.

The six side naves rest on arches of the same dimensions as those of the centre, supported by square pillars. The two naves nearest the centre have flat roofs of wood, something higher than those on their sides, these roofs are vaulted or groined.

The three naves to the left on entering are closed by a wall somewhat above a man's height;—and are allotted to the women.

The Cupola is supported by four great arches, resting on four square pillars, to which are attached, on their different sides, handsome columns of brown marble. This cupola is spherical, having two rows of windows, and is ornamented with very beautiful arabesque paintings and gildings. It is in diameter equal to the centre nave.

Between the cupola and the further wall is a space of nearly eight feet; here the

monbar or pulpit is placed for the weekly exhortation.

In the further wall is the *mcherb*, in which the Imam stands who directs the prayers: this niche has a frontispiece faced with various beautiful marbles: the most remarkable of which are six small columns of red and green marble which adorn the front.

The side naves next the cupola are supported by columns of handsome brown marble, of the same kind as those which support the middle arches. The cross aisle to the left, has a very low roof; and here, report affirms, was the station of Caliph Omar at his prayers. That to the right, has a vaulting of the same kind, but has two naves. Each cross aisle may be about twelve feet long; but being enclosed by a wooden grating, I did not enter them.

Under the cupola to the right, fronting the *monbar*, is the place allotted to the singers: this choir is of wood, and supported by several coupled columns, of different species of marble.

By the side of the *monbar* is a niche, the front of which is lined with wood; it is called the Place of Christ; it answers the purpose of a vestry, and from hence the Imam issues in ceremony to perform the Friday prayers.

In the last nave on the left side, close to that of the Caliph Omar, is a kind of chancel, or niche, ornamented with marble, called *Beb Arramha*, or the gate of Mercy.

On the outside of el Aksa on the left, are several ill-built houses resting against the wall, which are used as dwellings by the servants of the temple.

In front of the principal gate of the Aksa is a causeway, 284 feet in length, in the midst of which is a fountain in the form of a shell, which anciently furnished water. At the end of this causeway a magnificent flight of steps leads to the *Sahhara*, which is the other remarkable edifice of the Temple.

EL SAHHARA.

This building, by its harmony with el Aksa, may be considered as making a part of the same whole. It takes its name from a rock, the object of most profound veneration, which exists in the centre of this building.

The Sahhara stands on a platform, a parallelogram of about 400 feet long, from N. to S. and 200 wide from E. to W. raised sixteen feet above the general level of the court. The ascent to it is by eight flights of steps two to the S. two to the N. one to the E. and three to the W. Almost in the mid-

dle of this platform, rises the magnificent edifice of the Sahhara, in form an octagon, each side measuring externally, sixty-one feet.

The Sahhara is entered by four gates: that to the south is called *Beb el Kebla*; that to the west, is *Beb el Garb*; that to the north, is *Beb el Djenna*; that to the east, is *Beb Davoud*. *Beb el Kebla* has a handsome portico, supported by eight Corinthian columns of marble. The other gates are surmounted by ornamental wood works, suspended over them; but without columns. Over the centre of the building rises a noble spherical cupola, with two rows of large windows, looking to the court without; it is supported by four large pillars, and twelve stately columns placed circularly.

This central circle is surrounded by two naves forming concentric octagons, separated by eight pillars and sixteen columns of the same nature and size as those of the centre; and of a beautiful brown marble. The roofs are flat; and the whole is covered with ornaments in the most exquisite taste, with mouldings in marble, gold, &c. The capitals of these columns are of the composite order, and entirely gilded.—The columns which form the central circle have attic bases; those between the octagon naves are cut off at the lower part, not having even the torus or the fillet which should terminate the shaft; and instead of a base, they stand on a die, or cube of white marble. The proportion of these columns approaches that of the Corinthian order; the shaft is sixteen feet, in height.

The diameter of the Cupola is about forty-seven feet; its height ninety-three. The entire diameter of the edifice is nearly 150 feet and a half. The floor of the central circle, is three feet above those of the naves around it, and is closed by a high and magnificent grating of gilt iron. This central circle encloses the rock called *el Sahhara Allah*: which is the particular object of this stately structure, and generally that of the Haram, or Temple of Jerusalem.

El Hâdjera el Sahhara, or, the rock of the Sahhara, is a rock that rises above the ground, about 33 feet in diameter; in form the segment of a sphere. The surface of this rock is unequal, rugged, and retains its natural form. Towards the north side of it, is a cleft, which tradition attributes to the violence of the Christians, who endeavoured to carry away that part of the rock which is wanting; but, it suddenly became invisible to the eyes of the infidels,

and at length the true believers found the separation, in two pieces, which are now in different places.

A true Mussulman believes that the *Sahara Allah* is the place where the prayers of mankind are the most acceptable to the Deity, after the House of God at Mecca. For this reason all the prophets, from the creation of the world to Mahomet, have come hither to pray; and at this day the prophets and angels resort to pray on the rock, in troops, invisible to mortal eyes; besides the ordinary guard of seventy thousand angels which continually surround it, and are regularly relieved every day.

The night in which the Prophet Mahomet was taken from Mecca by the Angel Gabriel, and transported in a moment through the air to Jerusalem on his mare *el Borak*, which has the head and bosom of a beautiful woman, a crown, and wings, the prophet, after having left *el Borak*, at the door of the temple, came and performed his prayer on the Sahhara, among the other prophets and angels, who having saluted him most respectfully, yielded to him the place of honour.

At the moment when the prophet stood on the Sahhara, the rock, sensible of its honour in supporting its hoiy load, shrank, and like softened wax, received the impression of his holy foot, on its surface towards the S.W. This impression is now covered by a kind of large cage of gilded wire, wrought in such a manner, that the impression cannot be seen, because of the interior obscurity; but, by means of an opening formed in this cage, the impression may be touched by the hand; and the believer sanctifies himself by passing that hand over his face and beard; demonstration sufficient that this is truly an impression of the foot of the greatest of prophets.

The interior of the rock forms a cave, into which is a descent by a staircase on the S.E. This cave is an irregular square of eighteen feet dimensions, and eight feet high in the centre. The roof is the natural irregular rock. At the foot of the stairs, there is, to the right, a little frontispiece in marble, which bears the name of *el Makâm Souliman*, or Solomon's Place: another frontispiece, similar, to the left, is called *el Makâm Davoud*, or David's Place; a cavity or niche in the rock to the S.W. is called *el Makâm Ibrahim*, or Place of Abraham; a step semi-circular, hollow, at the angle of the N.W. is called *el Makâm Djibrila*, or Place of Gabriel; and lastly, a kind of table in stone, at the N.E. angle, is called *el Makâm Hoder*, or Place of Elijah.

In the middle of this subterraneous chamber, the vault is pierced by a hole almost cylindrical, lanthorn-like, about three feet in diameter: this is the Place of the Prophet.

The rock is surrounded by a defence of wood about elbow-high—and above, at five or six feet higher, is a curtain of silk, in bands alternately red and green, hanging all over the rock by means of columns. According to so much as I could discern, especially of the interior of the cave, this rock seemed to be of fine marble, in colour white inclining to reddish.

Near to it, on the N. is seen in the pavement square of green marble beautifully veined, about fifteen inches square, fixed by four or five gilt nails: this is, they say, the gate of Paradise. Several other holes shew that it was formerly fixed by a greater number of nails, which were torn away by the devil when he was determined on entering Paradise; but in this attempt he was disappointed, not being able to detach the nails which yet remain.

The Sahhara has a wooden gallery for the singers, supported by several small columns. I there saw a Koran, the leaves of which are nearly four feet in length, and more than two feet and a half in width. Tradition affirms that it belonged to Caliph Omar; but I saw another like it, in the great Mosque at Cairo, named *el Azahâr*, and another at Mecca, to which the same origin was assigned.

The exterior of the Sahhara is incrusted with different kinds of marble to about half its height; the remainder is faced with small bricks, or tiles, of various colours, and very pretty. The windows are furnished with beautiful painted glass, in arabesque patterns; there are five great windows, on each side of the octagon.

The Sahhara is the place of prayer for the followers of the rite *Hanefî*, which includes the Turks; *el Aksa* is the place for those of the rite *Schaffî*: the rites *Hânbeli* and *Mâleki* have other places.

Outside of the Sahhara eastward, at the distance of three or four paces, fronting the gate *Bab Dayoud*, is a handsome oratory: the roof has eleven sides, resting on eleven antique columns, of calcareous breccia, the most valuable that can be conceived of: their general colour is a reddish grey. In the centre of the oratory is a small cupola, supported by six columns placed in a circle, equal in every thing to the former. I consider these columns, as well as those within the Sahhara, as remains of the ancient temple of Solomon. In this oratory

is a niche, where prayer is made; it is esteemed particularly sacred, because tradition considers it as *el Mehkemé Dáoud*; the Tribunal of David.

N.W. of the Sahhara, at three or four paces distance, is another small oratory, composed of six columns, supporting a cupola called *Cobba Ejibrila*, or, of Gabriel. Another, larger, to the W. of this, supported by eight columns, is named *Cobblat em Mearâsch*, or *Cobbat en Nabi*, i. e. of the Prophet. N.E. of this last is the *Cobba Behhianbehhina*, a small square house which contains one of the pieces of the rock *Sahhara*, cut away by the Christians, and rendered invisible to them. Not far off northward of the Cobba of Gabriel is a small cupola on six columns, called *Cobbat el Arouâch*, or of the Spirit; lastly, against an angle which overlooks the flight of stairs at the N.W. is placed another cupola, smaller, resting on six columns, to which is given the name of *Cobbat el Hhoder*, or of Elias.

On the S. W. angle of the platform of the Sahhara, is an edifice containing three or four rooms, which are used as store-chambers for containing oil for the lamps of the temple.

Between this storehouse and the principal steps of the Sahhara leading from the Akka, is the Monbar or pulpit for preaching from on public fast days. This structure is interesting, on account of the great number of small antique columns which adorn it.

Between the Monbar and the principal stairs, is a niche from which the Iman, directs the prayers on such public days; lastly, between this Monbar and the oil store houses, is a small roof supported by two columns, called Mary's Place.

On the western side of the platform of the Sahhara, are two small rooms, in which two, the most learned doctors of the law sit, to give public consultations.

On the N. are five small houses, each of which has a portico of three small arches; they serve as dwellings for poor students, who lead a life of retirement, continually occupied in reading and meditation.

On the eastern side are privies; on the rest of the platform are the margins of several cisterns.

I have already noticed the eight flights of stairs which lead to the platform of the Sahhara. The upper part of each of those toward the S. is crowned with an insulated frontispiece of four arches resting on columns and pillars; the frontispiece of the eastern stairs, is supported by five arches; those to the N. have each five arches; those

to the W. have also each four arches: that on the same side, near the oil stores, has no such ornament.

It is believed, that the frontispiece composed of four arches, above the principal flight of stairs which leads from the Akka, is the spot where is fixed, though invisibly, *el Mizan*, or the eternal balance, in which will be weighed the good and bad actions of every man, at the day of judgment.

A small railing runs all round the whole platform of the Sahhara.

On the outside, N. W. are several small houses, attached to the platform, serving as dwellings to the people employed in the temple.

On the east side of the great court of the temple, attached to the city wall, is a hall about twenty-one feet in length, by fourteen in width, the bottom of which is ornamented with several cloths of different colours: this is said to be the place where stood the throne of Solomon.

Following the wall to the E. is a staircase, which leads to a small window at a certain height; here is a portion of a reversed column, which is partly out of the window, above the deep precipice over the torrent Cedron, and in front of the Mount of Olives. This is supposed to be the place where is fixed the *Sirat*, or invisible bridge, sharper than the sabre's edge, over which the faithful will glide with the rapidity of lightning, to enter into Paradise; while unbelievers who attempt to pass it, will fall from thence to hell.

On the S. W. angle of the platform of the Sahhara, is a square chapel, named *Cobba Mouassa*, or the chapel of Moses.

The cisterns are supplied with rain water, from which the water-carriers of the city supply the public.

This will enable our readers to form some notice of this edifice, which does honour, as a structure, to the zeal and abilities of the Caliph Omar, and his companions. While it stands, the evidence for the sanctity of the spot, as derived from the earliest ages, will remain unimpeachable: and the probable perpetuity of its sanctity will combine with it. It stands, also, as a conspicuous demonstration of the accuracy of that prophecy which foretold that the Courts of the Temple, as well as Jerusalem, should be trodden down by the Gentiles, till the times of the Gentiles shall be fulfilled.

A variety of minor particulars in this description, leads to the enquiry how

far the same disposition of parts, and the same appropriation of places, might be established in the days of Christ. The Doctors of the Law sitting in the Temple to give counsel,—had this its prototype among the Jews? The houses of residence for certain persons, the very oil stores, will remind the learned of corresponding particulars. But, in the present temple no sacrifices are offered; there needs, therefore, no preparations to accommodate that part of the sacred service: no drains from the altar, or from the place of slaughter: no stores of wood for daily consumption. The existence of the rock, *rising above the surface*, though not absolutely unknown, since William of Tyre observed it, in the time of the Crusades, and others have hinted at it, has never been applied to illustrate Scripture. Was the Holy Place, or was the Most Holy Place, over this rock? Did this rock rise into the most sacred apartment? And why? If not, whereabouts stood that apartment?

The commemoration of certain personages of the New Testament as well as of the Old, will not escape the reader's notice. Whether other Mussulmans do occasionally visit the Christian Holy places, deserves enquiry. We know that they do not visit the sepulchre of Christ, properly speaking—neither did Ali Bey—for Mahomet gives them to understand, that Jesus was miraculously conveyed away, and Judas suffered in his stead: this he learned from the Monk, who taught him his Christianity. Nor will the tales of an invisible bridge, from this world to the next, of the place of judgement for all mankind, of the gate of Paradise, and the devil's partial success in extracting the nails from the stone which closes the passage, escape notice: but, whether these may not have some foundation in extremely remote tradition, as the guard of angels certainly has, must be left to the learned. That *here* was a spot peculiarly holy, and from which prayer ascended to Heaven with peculiar acceptance, was not a doctrine invented by Mahomet: he found it existing: he did no more than engraft this with various other things of a like

nature, into his system: they did not originate with him.

It is proper to remark, that this Traveller describes the Holy places, as well at Mecca as at Jernusalem, as being in a state of great impoverishment. At Mecca the Shieck feels an obligation to those who feed his pigeons for him (in number two thousand) under the idea of their being sacred; and Ali assures us, that nothing can be more irksome than crossing the Courts of the *Sahhara* in all directions, from one holy place to another, as there is no pathway properly made, and the Court is entirely covered with thistles and thorny plants, uncomfortable enough to those who travel the sacred inclosure with their feet entirely naked: he calls it *un véritable supplice*. At every station a fee is due, under pretence of alms; those who depend on this for their maintenance, are not only thin enough; but according to Ali's account are mere walking skeletons. Whether this indicates any relaxation of Mohammedan zeal, by which the number of visiting pilgrims is reduced, we cannot say; but, we learn from Dr. Clarke, that the strictness of ritual bigotry is not relaxed; for, the Governor of Jerusalem, replied to all the arguments he could use when intreating admission, that such a breach of religious and official duty would cost him his head, and ruin all his family.

As to what this writer describes as remains of Solomon's edifice, he seems to have been completely mistaken. If they are really columns which anciently decorated the place they now embellish, they should, much rather, have formed part of Herod's buildings, than of Solomon's. The destruction of the Temple by Nebuchadnezzar was complete: if there were a few pillars, or minor articles, that escaped the ruin, and were used by Nehemiah, &c., they hardly survived the second desolation, under Titus.

Beside the cave in the rock, in the midst of the *Sahhara*, Ali Bey represents two Chambers cut into the rock, at some distance from the building. Does this render credible the Jewish tale of secret places provided by Solomon, in which to hide the Ark, and the holy vessels, in case of emergency?

The Mosiad, or Israel Delivered;
A Sacred Poem, in Six Canticles, with
Notes, &c. Written by Charles Smith,
4to. pp. 88. Nicol, London.

Mr. Smith has dedicated this work to "the great and respectable body of Dissenters in England." We know not what they have done to draw down upon them so doubtful a distinction; but we dare venture to say that they would willingly, had they been consulted in the matter, have transferred the compliment to the Great Mogul, to whom, Mr. Smith informs us, he has the honour of being painter. It appears that "The Emancipation of Israel from Egyptian bondage by Divine aid, through the Ministry of Moses, always appeared to the Author an appropriate subject for Epic Poetry; but, it was not until he had been several years a captive in France that he thought of attempting it." He confesses that he had supposed himself inadequate to the composition of an Epic Poem; but, distrusting his judgment in perhaps the most conspicuous instance wherein it had faithfully served him, he endeavoured to obtain a more flattering insight into the extent of his powers, by referring that to chance, which his readers will think was already sufficiently ascertained. He accordingly had recourse to a kind of *sortes Virgilianæ*; and opening the Bible at the words he has adopted for his motto, "And God said, write this for a memorial in a book," he construes the accidental circumstance into a Divine command to himself. Had his interpretation been founded in truth, he would equally have been entitled to apply to himself another passage from the same book, which he quotes in the course of his poem, "now, therefore go; and I will be with thy mouth, and teach thee what thou shalt say;" but his work bears so little sign of inspiration from any celestial source whatever, that we must beg leave to differ from him entirely as to the necessity of his undertaking it at all; and we know not whether to pity, or condemn, the arrogant folly which can thus link its own

imbecility with things of the highest and most solemn nature.

The poem opens with the encampment of the Israelites at Midgol, the morning after their escape from Egypt. Moses calls a council of the elders, but we are prevented from being edified with any account of their proceedings, by the arrival of a messenger from Pharaoh, who enters with all the disciplined respect of a corporal towards his superior officer,

" Inclining gently while he touch'd his brow."

This civil demeanour is the more admirable, as Moses had accosted him somewhat roughly on his entrance; accusing him of coming to see what he could get; by which it should seem that the Egyptians were, at that time, in equal repute for a certain dexterity and *lèger de main* among those who knew them, as their descendants are among us, in the present day. Indeed, the messenger appears accustomed to such unhandsome reception; for he, without any appearance of anger or surprise,

" yields this reply.
' I come not here your camp to spoil, or spy,
' Imri, my name:—the ensigns that I bear,
' My sacred office, mine intent declare.
' From him, I come, of wisdom the bright star,
' The king of kings, the thunderbolt of war,
' Whose glory o'er the universe extends!
' Pharaoh to Moses greeting, gracious sends.
' Sends what?' said Moses. ' scorpions, whips,
or stings?'

The usual present of *your king of kings!*"

This hasty reply is somewhat in the style of King Arthur, " petition me no petitions;" but the messenger, pursuing his pacific intentions, invites the Children of Israel to return to their duty, and finish their brick-making; till finding all his good arguments thrown away, he calls them "a misguided rabble;" and tells them it is wasting time and breath to talk to them any longer: Moses answers, in plain English, he need not wait; and he accordingly takes his leave. Soon after his departure, a scout reports that Pharaoh and all his host are advancing.

" Thick clouds of dust obscure the face of
DAY,
Proving the truth of what the scout did
say,
Fill'd Israel's tribes with terror and dismay."

"The dastard rabble rout," for so the author most politely styles the sub-heroes of his song, not liking this view of the enemy *à la distance*, begin to think they had better return to Pharaoh with a good grace; because, while in his service, though they had bad wages, they had at least plenty to eat, and the inexhaustible Nile to drink from. The latter notable source of consolation reminds us of the Teutonic god, who challenged the Danish warrior to a drinking bout, and cunningly contrived to fix one end of his horn in the sea, in order that their prowess should not be interrupted for want of good liquor. Moses is, of course, extremely angry at the disaffection of his troop; but, after taking some pains to convince them that liberty possesses considerable advantages over slavery, he concludes his speech by giving all those leave to depart who prefer menial offices and personal chastisement, to the blessings of freedom. We do not find, however, that any one takes advantage of this generous permission; on the contrary, the author expressly tells us that they applaud his speech loudly and longly; and the canticle concludes with the exceedingly novel comparison of popular applause to chaff blown by the wind.

The second part opens with a plain statement of fact, which would have done honour to the writers of our early Mysteries, or spiritual Plays:

"When on the sandy beach the Hebrews halt,
First view the sea and find its waters salt,
So different all from what they left behind,
Wonder and apprehension fill'd their mind."

Notwithstanding, however, this alarming discovery of saline particles, in sea water, they keep up their courage, and go to breakfast; but as it would not be decorous in modern times to draw our attention at such a moment to the principal character of the piece, though it was very well in Homer to describe his heroes briskly helping themselves, the author takes this opportunity to introduce us to a family party, that makes its appearance in a caravan, which comes in a full trot towards the camp: it contains Zipporah, the spouse of Moses, with her sons, and her father.

Unfortunately, the lady takes it into her head, at the very moment of meeting, to tell her husband a long story, which his mother had told her, and in all probability him too, long before, of the perils to which his infancy was exposed among the bulrushes. Now, had it been a still more tedious detail of any perils that had threatened either of the young gentlemen in the caravan, we would, out of respect to maternal feelings, have listened to it with the most long suffering patience; but, to be told at a moment so unseasonable, a history that need not have been told at all, vanquishes our sullen consideration. Our readers will sympathise with our vexation, on perusing the following specimen of style:—

"Here Pharsol's daughter,—how unlike her sire!

With her chaste maidens, from the court retire,
Where shelter'd from the sun's all-scorching beam

By spreading palms, to bathe in Nile's pure stream:

Searching around, lest some foot bold and rude,

Might on their sacred privacy intrude,
The ark they find;—find with surprise and joy,

That it contains a lovely Hebrew boy!

To Pharaoh's daughter they present the child,
In whose fair arms the infant cherub smil'd;
With pity touch'd for his unhappy lot,
The princess order'd that a nurse be got."

In this manner she proses through more than fifty lines, till surprized even at her own loquacity, she concludes by saying,

"Thou see'st how well thy story I retain
Graved on my heart, and stamp'd upon my brain."

Moses is no less tedious. He details an equally minute account of incidents, which, all connected with him, must have been already aware of, and in the recapitulation of which neither the interest nor the dignity of the poem are in any way concerned. He labours to assure his wife, that he did not leave her through motives of ambition; protesting, that as for himself, he was far happier "tending Jethro's sheep, blest with her love," and "blest with peace and sleep." He then introduces an account of the manifestation of the Divine Presence, with which he had been fa-

voured; and here, the author, with a modest consciousness of his deficiency in the sublime, endeavours to atone for it, by printing in a different character those passages which have no other distinction to mark them as the words of the Most High :

“ To this I answer’d, prostrate on my face ;
Lord ! let thy servant in thy sight find grace !
But who am I, that I should do this *thing* ?
How lead a people ? how persuade a *king* ?
Neither will they believe from thee I came ;
What must I say, should they demand thy
name ? ”

The voice replied : ‘ *Fear no impediment* ;
• *Say by the great I AM that thou art sent* ;
• *And to confirm this truth, give them a sign* ;
• *That thou’rt the delegate of pow’r divine* ;
• *Throw down the rod thou bearest in thy
hand,*

• *A serpent it shall be at thy command*.
To prove my pow’r upon the ground I threw,
My rod, which straight a living serpent *grew*,
Twisting and hissing on the verdant plain;
Caught by the tail it is a rod again.
Have patience, Lord ! I humbly thee beseech !
Thou know’st thy servant is but slow of speech,
And unendow’d with gifts of eloquence,
To charm by sound, or to convince by sense.”

The third Canticle describes the passage of the Israelites through the Red Sea. On the incident itself, Mr. Smith, fearlessly trusting it to its own magnificence, has not endeavoured to bestow additional grandeur of language or description; but his simplicity, though not the simplicity of the venerable sources whence he draws his subject, is great and expressive. The swallowing up of Pharaoh and his host, employs, as may be supposed, less time than the passage of the Israelites; though our author has had the compassion to allow Pharaoh the usual chance of rising three times.

“ Heav’n what a sight ! — twas piteous to behold
Men, horses, chariots, in destruction roll’d !
Hurl’d from his seat, and from his chariot
flung,
Clasping his horse’s neck, great Pharaoh
clung,
Striving his life to save, — but strove in vain ;
Thrice he emerg’d, — thrice sunk into the
main,
Thence never, never to arise again ! ”

After Mr. Smith has conducted the Egyptians safely to the bottom of the “ rubric deep,” glad to get rid of so great a burthen from his shoulders, he becomes as airy and graceful as a porter

relieved from an hundred weight; and exhibits his classical knowledge in assigning to the Jews the games and festivals which the less learned in antiquity have been apt to think peculiar to the Greeks.

The fourth Canticle is full of the murmurs of the Israelites; and the reprobation of their leader,

“ Why did’st thou, wretch ! why did’st thou
us entice ? ”

Why follow’d we, like fools, thy mad advice ?
Else had we never from our duty swerv’d ;
But royal Pharaoh still contented serv’d.
He was a noble prince ; — but who art thou,
That at thy nod we should submissive bow ?
Tho’ slaves we were, our wants were all sup-
plied ;

Ob ! had we still in Egypt liv’d and died !
We had not now our wretched lot bewail’d,
By death and danger on all sides assail’d !
While thus they rag’d, with anger Moses
burn’d,

And to the demagogue indignant turn’d.
‘ Apostate vile ! who with unhallow’d tongue
So weak in faith, in arrogance so strong !
Dar’st to impugn with impious lips the *Lord* !
Nor dread’st the edge of his impending sword !
And ye, base crew ! a stiff-neck’d race ye are,
Unworthy mine, unworthy of God’s care ;
And is it thus thy leader you repay ;
For all his cares for you, by night and day ?
Did he not still the common danger dare ?
Partake your pains and your privations share ?
When did I shun, — answer, ye factious men !
When did I death or danger shun, — say when ?
Which of you all durst undertake the task
To rescue Israel : — which of you ? I ask.

He concludes his remonstrance with an assurance of a speedy supply of food; and the quails and manna keep his unruly troop in tolerably good humour, till, on their arrival at Horeb,

“ With their long march fatigued, and chock’d
with dust,
The thirsty host again seiz’d with distrust,
Address’d their leader with audacious breath,
‘ Or give us water, or we give thee death.’
Pausing some moments, Moses silent stood,
Shock’d at the people’s black ingratitude ;
To their base threats disdaining all reply,
He rais’d his looks and voice towards the sky.
‘ Mighty JEHOVAH ! thou, the great I AM !
Who to thy servant did’st appear in flame.’ ”

The striking of the rock is next described with the very essence of insipidity. Mr. Smith would have done better to have refreshed his imagination with studying Poussin’s designs from the same subject. To contrast the poetry in his painting with the painting in *this* poetry, would be useless

and disgusting. And, to say truth, amid the sterility around us, our sickened fancy finds a moment's airy refreshment in contemplating the verdant and glowing imagination of the artist, as exemplified in his sublime and beautiful delineation of the subject under our present consideration; in which, the pathos, the grace, and the dignity of his conceptions, appeal so powerfully to the heart and the judgment, that to a kindred mind it would seem but little was required to modify their excellence into the form and language of poetry. The scenery and the perils of the desert would well employ the genius of the bard of Thalaba.

In the bill of fare for the fifth Canticle, we were, for once, glad to find a little fighting promised, by way of relief to the drudgery of attending to perpetual reply and rejoinder; but, Mr. Smith only talks, he cannot act;—throughout his poem there is nothing dramatic: all is narrated. The manifestation of the Deity on Mount Sinai, and the promulgation of the Divine code, are beneath criticism: and we are unwilling, on such themes, to allow the ridicule which the author's mode of treating them would otherwise irresistibly excite. Indeed, the loftier his subject, the greater his "alacrity in sinking." The following specimen of the diplomatic abilities of Joshua, when sent on an embassy to the king of Edom, demonstrate this.

"Hail! mighty king," the Hebrew envoy said
While bending low he due obeisance paid:
Thy brother Israel begs thy leave to pass,
With all his tribes, his sheep, his ox, his ass,
Thro' Edom's fair domain peaceful, that so
He to his native land, Canaan, may go;
He pledges on his part his plighted faith,
No devious foot shall tread th' appointed path;
No furtive hand shall touch thy goods, or fruit,
Nay, more t' avoid all possible dispute,
Israel proposes a just price to pay.
For all the water wanted on the way!
Besides such homage and such tribute too,
As to your sovereign state you shall deem due.
To him the prince, with scrutinizing eye
And speech abrupt, affords this brief reply.
'Say who art thou? and who is Israel?' say,
This new found friend, of whom until this day
I ne'er have heard, inform me whence comes
he?"
Hurt, but not discomposed, with dignity
Joshua replied:—"

This reply consists of a long account of the children of Israel, which he con-

cludes by a statement sufficiently modest with respect to himself,

"As for myself, great Prince! my highest boast,
Is that I'm captain of the Hebrew host;
My next, that Moses hath appointed me
His honour'd envoy to your majesty."

This unassuming declaration brings to recollection one of our military veterans, whose very name has been forgotten for almost a century:

"And thou Dalrymple, the Great God of war,
Lieutenant colonel to the Earl of Mar."

His majesty, however, gives Joshua little credit for veracity; he answers, he has heard of his associates as a gang of vagabonds, and thieves; and therefore prudently declines having any further communication with them. We do not think the Israelites of the present day will be very much obliged to Mr. Smith for the scurvy epithets which he lavishes on their ancestors; but, the pacific behaviour of the ambassadors themselves amid all kinds of misunderstandings and affronts, is not without its counterpart under despotic governments. We will now treat our much enduring readers with a sight of the promised land.

"Glad Israel mounts at Joshua's command,
With joy beholds at last the promis'd land:
From Pisgah's height the foremost of the van
Perceive below the land-type of Canaan;
'Canaan,' they cry 'Canaan long sought is
found,'
Loud all the host repeat the joyful sound,
'Canaan! Canaan! Canaan! re-echoes all
around."

What is your Xenophon, with his ten thousand retreating Greeks, to this? Is there any thing like it in Homer himself? Nothing. But, it is not every bard's good fortune to outdo the blind old man; "or, Milton, thee." That Mr. S. will ever become blind, through the splendour of that region into which he is admitted, no mortal can believe. He may long promise himself—and a great comfort it is,—the faculty of vision, in its full force; with the power of painting pictures for the Great Mogul, and entire possession of "the treasures of the palette," long after the time of life when his predecessors were reduced to mere visions of their imagination.

So thick a drop serene had quench'd their sight.

Reise, &c. Journey to the Glaciers of the Canton of Berne, made in the summer of 1812. 8vo. pp. 45. With a Map of the Glaciers. Arau.

For the following Article we are indebted to a foreign pen; not having seen the work ourselves. It will be particularly interesting to those who have at hand Saussure's Account of his Expedition to Mont Blanc, performed some years ago.

M. Rodolph Meyer, an experienced chemist, at Arau, and his brother, undertook in 1811, a journey, not without danger, to the summit of the *Pic of the Virgin*, which had till that time been deemed inaccessible. This enterprise having proved successful, it emboldened them to contemplate another, which was, no less than to vanquish the difficulties universally acknowledged, in reaching the summit of the *Pic of the black Aar* (Finster Aarhorn). This is the highest peak of the whole range of the Alps, except that of Mont Blanc: and presented so many, and so great obstacles, that the hardiest adventurers had declined it, as too hazardous.

The intention of these intrepid brothers, was among other things, to verify several of the principal projections in the great Map in relief of Switzerland, constructed under the direction of their father, M. Rodolph Meyer, and now, or lately, exhibited at Paris. Experiments on the electricity, temperature, light, sound, &c. of the locality, followed as matters of course, to be included in the labours of these philosophers.

They began their journey in July, 1812, forming a company of five persons, of which four were brothers, of the family of Meyer, and the fifth was a Doctor Thilo. To these were added four guides, inhabitants of the mountains, and two of them by profession hunters of the chamois; an occupation that requires the utmost personal strength, activity, accuracy of remark, and knowledge of places. Several attendants carried provisions, poles, cords, coverings of various kinds, such as coverlets, mattresses, waxed cloths, a small tent, and the necessary instruments for making observations.

During their progress to the scene of action, they continued to make barometrical and thermometrical observations, on the border of the lakes of Lucerne, of Thun, and in other places.

On the 25th of July, in the evening, they quitted the hospital inn of Grimsal, which is situated at an elevation of 5,628 french feet above the level of the sea, intending to penetrate by the glacier of the Oberaar, to the foot of the Finster Aarhorn. In a deep cleft of this mountain, at the height of 10,370 feet above the level of the sea, they passed the first night, amidst a desert of rocks, covered with snow.

At the height of 7 or 8,000 feet, and higher than the region where the chamois frequents, they found traces of an animal of the mammiferous class; but, they had no opportunity of approaching the creature sufficiently near to be enabled to give any description of it. It appeared to them to be a kind of black mouse, or squirrel, five or six inches in length, in colour black, and having a short tail. One of the guides having lost his cap, it was found the next day, half eaten, as if by a mouse. Here and there they observed wasps and flies,

On the very crest of the Finster Aarhorn, they found, at an elevation of 12,000 feet, a butter-fly of a common species; and another, on the glacier of Alets, at 9,000 feet high. On the same glacier, they observed plains of snow, enlightened by the sun, and covered with a quantity of small insects, of the genus *Podura*, and of the *Aptera* class. These insects, perhaps about the tenth of an inch in length, leaped in the same manner as fleas, by means of their tail, which is highly elastic. Insects of the same species were also found, on another rock, a quarter of a league distant from the former; from whence these naturalists inferred that they travelled, as well as leaped. It should appear, that these insects subsist at this great height, on the dead leaves blown thither by the winds and storms; for our travellers found leaves of the beech, and of the oak, on the glacier of Alets.

The first attempt of the party to reach the summit of the Finster Aarhorn,

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failed, on account of the inclemency of the weather; and, after all their pains, the adventurers found themselves obliged to return to their friendly shelter of the Grimsal; and there to remain several days.

At length, on the 15th of August, after having spent six whole hours in clambering over mountains of ice, and hazarding themselves down rapid descents of snow, they arrived, towards noon, at the summit of the glacier of the Ober Aar. At this point, the party divided, and one of the divisions directed its exertions towards the summit of the Finster Aarhorn, which they attained, about four o'clock in the afternoon; after a continued struggle with the ascent, during three hours.

This summit, on which, till then, no mortal had ever stood, is, according to the measure of Tralles, full 13,234 feet above the level of the Mediterranean. Its height is not surpassed by any mountain known in the old world, that has been measured by tolerable authority; except by Mount Blanc, which rises to 14,500 feet.

During their progress, the travellers were obliged to watch with the utmost anxiety, for the clefts, and crevices, and rocks hidden under the snow, and thereby concealed from the eye. They tied themselves one to another by cords, at an interval of ten paces; and the guides, who led the van, sounded without intermission, every suspicious place, with their long poles.

This march was a continued labour: they sunk in the snow up to their knees; and the brightness of the snow so powerfully affected their eyes, notwithstanding the black crape with which they were shaded, and the green spectacles to which they had trusted for an effectual protection, that they were frequently obliged to stop; and to plunge their faces into the snow, to moderate the intolerable pain they endured.

Arrived at the foot of the summit, which rises almost perpendicularly, the leader was obliged to form holes in the snow, in which to place his foot, for every step; and then, to draw his companions up after him, by means of the cord, which was wound around the whole company.

When arrived at the top, the weather was fine, the air was clear, and the sight was enabled to lose itself in the immensity of its range. The highest mountains of the Canton were under their feet; and they looked over the Alps of the Grisons, to the mountains of the Tyrol. The mountainous chain of the Vallais, alone, was distinguished by its proximity, as mountains. —

The Upper Vallais was alone distinguishable as a valley, and by the green and black tints of its forests of pines. The Rhone appeared like a fine thread of matted silver; while the other objects comprised in the picture, presented to the eye merely an indistinct and vaporous assemblage. Beyond an ocean of snow, they discovered Italy: and the habitable world floated at their feet, like an obscure sea.

The travellers planted a flag of waxed cloth, coloured red, on the summit of this elevated peak: not without great labour, for the cold was extreme, and the wind was so impetuous, that it was extremely difficult to keep themselves on their feet; and they were obliged to return, after spending an hour on the spot.

After regaining the lower regions, M. Theophilus Meyer, repeated the expedition to the *Virgin's Peak*, on the third of September, in order to demonstrate, for the second time, the possibility of performing this task; and to silence the clamours of certain writers, who affirmed that it had not been done, and could not be done. This second expedition was no less hazardous, and painful, than the first.

The narration of these journeys has been composed by M. Zschokke, according to the notes of the travellers, made at the time, and to accounts received from them, after their return to the land of the living. It is accompanied by a well executed map, engraved by Scheurmann, in which are laid down all the chains of mountains, from the Grimsal to the bath of Leuk, and from the Staubbach to Thalgrund in the Upper Valais.

This volume cannot but interest the philosophical world, and will form an acceptable addition to those on like subjects, which already adorn the shelves of the literati.

The History and Antiquities of Dissenting Churches, and Meeting Houses, in London, Westminster, and Southwark, including the Lives of their Ministers, with an Appendix, &c. By Walter Wilson, of the Inner Temple. 4 vols. 8vo. Portraits 26. Price 31. 10s.

The character of a great nation is not always best known from its acts of parade and public state : it may often be discerned, with a singular force of expression, in those variations of opinion which obtain among its population. The stagnant waters of a lake are more liable to corruption than the flowing streams of a river ; and the sea itself is kept from putridity, by the saltiness of its waters, and by the agitation of its tides.

Nothing is so dangerous to the Public spirit as indifference ; and though we cannot honestly affirm that all who discuss national concerns view them in their true light ; yet the freedom of discussion is a homage paid to liberty ; as the acknowledgement of conviction is a homage paid to truth. It is possible, to controvert the opinion of an adversary without diminishing our esteem for his person ; without repelling his arguments by contempt : there is such a thing as candour ; and an excellent ingredient it is, in the composition of the Gentleman, the Christian, the Patriot,—and the Briton.

Whether the “*antiquities*” of Dissenting Meeting Houses be not somewhat of a misnomer, we leave to the Antiquary, and the Chronologist. We have reported on various of our Cathedral Churches, which date a thousand years ago ; they interested us by their real antiquities : Canterbury, and Salisbury, and Chester, &c. labours of skilful artists, and learned ecclesiastics. Mr. Wilson has no such distinction to boast ; two or three centuries, or even less, is the extent of his “*antiquity*.” He gives, however, a series of authentic, and well executed portraits : and we must confess, that the real effigies of some of these gentlemen differ considerably from the images of them which we had formed in our minds.

Mr. Wilson has spared no pains in compiling these Volumes : he has had

access to very satisfactory materials, and appears to be master of his subject ; some allowances, of course, must be made, for the tenor, the style, and the energy of his extracts from his “*antient*” writers ; who could little foresee the happy period when law and liberty should combine, and extend their protection throughout the island.

That times are changed, and manners with them, can scarcely be proved more clearly, than by the curiosity without attachment, that actuates the modern race of dissenters, respecting names and persons once favourite among them. Such, for instance, was the family of the Barebones, with their appellations. Certainly, “the times were out of joint,” when this name could become popular among any of John Bull’s children. Mr. W. should have indulged us with a portrait of this personage ; we might then have formed some judgment, how far his name agreed with his figure.

PRAISE-GOD-BAREBONE was by occupation a leatherseller, in Fleet-street, and, according to Rapin, passed among his neighbours for a notable speaker, being used to entertain them with long harangues upon the times. This pointed him out to the notice of Cromwell, who nominated him a member of the legislative body that succeeded the long parliament in 1653. In this assembly, he greatly distinguished himself for his activity ; insomuch that the members, who were little skilled in politics, received from him, in derision, the appellation of Barebone’s Parliament. Upon the dissolution of this body, about five months afterwards, Barebone appears to have retired from any concern in the government ; and we hear nothing further of him till February 1659-60. Monk, being then in London, with a view of restoring the King, and intent upon the re-admission of the secluded members, Barebone appeared at the head of a numerous rabble, alarming even to that intrepid general, and presented a petition to parliament against the regal interest. Monk, who knew the popularity of Barebone, was obliged to make a general muster of his army, and wrote a letter to the parliament, expostulating with them “for giving too much countenance to that furious zealot and his adherents.” The petitioners, however, received the thanks of the house for the expression of their good affections to the parliament. The same year, he was concerned in the publication of a book

against the Court of Charles the Second, entitled, "News from Brussels, in a letter from a near attendant on his Majesty's person, to a person of honour here. Dated March 10, 1659, O. S." A reverend prelate stiles this "a rascally piece against the King, to expose him to the hatred of his people." It ought to be observed, that the reputed author of this book was Marchmont Needham, and Barebone only his agent in conveying it to the printer or bookseller. On the thirtieth of the fore-going month, Mr. Barebone was summoned before the council of state, to answer to some matters against him; but on signing an engagement not to act in opposition to the existing government, or to disturb the same, he was discharged from further attendance. After the Restoration he was looked upon with a jealous eye, and on Nov. 26, 1661, was apprehended, together with Major John Wildman, and James Harrington, Esq. and committed prisoner to the Tower, where he was confined for some time. On the meeting of parliament early in the following year, the Lord Chancellor thought fit to alarm the house with the noise of plots and conspiracies, and enumerated the names of several persons whom he reported to be engaged in traitorous designs against the government. Among these were Major Wildman, Major Hains, Alderman Ireton, Mr. Praise-God Barebone, &c. How far the charge against these persons was substantiated, or whether it was only a political engine of government to get rid of suspected individuals, we will not take upon us to say. Certain it is, that Mr. Barebone had now to contend with the strong arm of the civil power, which was directed with all the acrimony of party prejudice against persons of his stamp.

The principles and conduct of this man are not sufficiently detailed in history, to form a just estimate of their real nature and tendency. It seems probable, however, from the preceding facts, connected with the history of the times in which he lived, that he drank somewhat into the wild enthusiastic notions that disgraced some prevailing sects in his day. This might lead him into certain extravagancies of conduct, which are not otherwise to be accounted for. The time of Mr. Barebone's death is not mentioned by any author we have met with, nor are we acquainted with any further particulars of his history. It may be observed, however, for the amusement of the reader, that there were three brothers of this family, each of whom had a sentence for his christian name, viz. Praise-God Barebone; Christ-came-into-the-world-to-

save Barebone; and If-Christ-had-not-died-thou-hast-been-damned Barebone: some are said to have omitted the former part of the sentence, and to have called him only "Damned Barebone." This style of naming individuals was exceedingly common in the time of the civil wars. It was said that the genealogy of our Saviour might be learnt from the names in Cromwell's regiments; and that the muster-master used no other list than the first chapter of Matthew. It should be observed, however, that the absurdity of naming children after this manner, was not peculiar to that period; but was in use long before, and the practice continues, in some measure, even to the present day.

It is scarcely possible, that our readers should not have heard of Mr. Daniel Burgess; whose zeal and dexterity did not escape the notice of the Tatler, and Spectator. He was an eminently popular preacher, sufficiently eccentric, and more than commonly prompt, and zealous, at a time when zeal was by no means the general characteristic of the clergy. On occasion of his Meeting-house passing into other hands, at the expiration of the lease, the following singular combination of circumstances took place:

When Mr. Burgess quitted the place, (about 1705) it underwent a thorough repair, and the alterations that were necessary involved a considerable expence. To defray this, the Managers of Drury-lane play-house gave a benefit; which odd circumstance occasioned De Foe, the celebrated author of Robinson Crusoe, to draw up the following paper. It is taken from his "Review" of Thursday the 20th of June, 1706; and is styled, "A Sermon preached by Mr. Daniel de Foe; on the fitting up of Daniel Burgess's late meeting-house."

"As for my text (says he,) you shall find it written in the Daily Current, June 18, 1706, Towards the defraying of the charge of repairing and fitting up the chapel in Russell-court, at the Theatre Royal, in Drury-lane, this present Tuesday, being the 18th of June, will be presented the Tragedy of Hamlet, prince of Denmark, with singing by Mr. Hughes, &c. and entertainment of dancing by Monsieur Cherrier, Miss Stantlow, his scholar, and Mr. Evans. Boxes 5s. Pit 3s. First Gallery 2s. Upper Gallery 1s."

" From whence I offer these observations to the serious thoughts of those gentlemen, who are apprehensive of the church's danger, viz. If the D—I be come over to us, and assists to support the church, the D—I must be in it, if the church be in danger. Certainly, you gentlemen of the high-church, shew very little respect to the church, and cannot be such friends to its establishment, as you pretend to be; since, though you have the house built to your hands, (for this chapel was before a Dissenting meeting-house,) yet you must go a begging to the play-house to carry on the work. Some guess this may be a religious wheedle, to form an excuse for the ladies, and justify their so frequent visits to the theatre; since the money being thus disposed, they gratify their vanity and fancy; they shew their piety, please their vice, and smuggle their consciences; something like that old zeal of robbing orphans to build alms-houses.— Hard times, gentlemen! hard times, indeed, these are with the church, to send her to the play-house, to gather pew-money. For shame, gentlemen! go to the church, and pay your money there; and never let the play-house have such a claim to its establishment as to say, the church is beholden to her.—Now, Mr. Lesley, have at the Dissenters; for if they do not come to this play, they are certainly enemies to the church, put their negative upon repairing and fitting up the church, which, by Mr. Lesley's usual logic, may easily be proved to be pulling down the church.— Now, Mr. Collier, you are quite aground, and all your sarcasms upon the play-house, all your satires upon the stage, are as so many arrows shot at the church; for every convert of your making has so far lessened the church's stock, and tended to let the church fall upon our heads. Never talk of the stage any more; for if the church cannot be fitted up without the play-house, to write against the play-house is to write against the church; to discourage the play-house is to weaken the church.—See how all hands are zealous for the church. The whole nation is at work for her safety. The parliament addresses; the Queen consults; the ministry executes; the armies fight; and all for the church. At home we have other heroes that act. Peggy Hughes sings; Monsieur Ramadon plays; Miss Stanlow dances; Monsieur Cherrier teaches; and all for the church. Here's heavenly doing! Here's harmony! The clergy preach, and read, and get money for it of the church; but these sing, and dance, and act, and talk

b———y, and the church gets money.— How comes the chapel in Russel-court to stand in such ill-circumstances? The chapel was Mr. Daniel Burgess's meeting-house; and as the auditory is large, and the persons concerned numerous and able, whence comes this deficiency? It must be from want of regard to the church. What! send her a begging to the play-house! Of all the churches in the world, I believe none was ever served thus before. What! nobody to repair the church, but those that are every day reproved in it! Must the play-house boxes build your pews, the pit raise your galleries? Here you will see who are the best churchmen, high or low. For, the players are high-church, as most allow, if they are of any church at all. Then—a full, or a thin house, determines who are the best friends to the church.— If the money raised here be employed to re-edify this chapel, I would have it written over the door in capital letters,

This Church was re-edified, anno 1706, at the expence, and by the charitable contribution of the enemies of the reformation of our morals and to the eternal scandal, and most just reproof of the church of England, and the Protestant Religion.

Witness our hands,

LUCIFER, Prince of Darkness,

and

HAMLET, Prince of Denmark.

Church-ward.

From their title our readers will naturally infer, that these volumes contain the history of many of the congregations of Dissenters still existing; with the pedigree of their pastors and teachers. It is true, nevertheless, that some have declined from the orthodoxy of their ancestors; while others have been dispersed by the more active zeal of later sects drawing away their people. From these causes, several are extinct; and would be forgotten, unless their history were preserved in such records as the present. But, it is not fit that they should be forgotten; their extinction, no less than their former existence, affords a lesson, which more than one party is interested to learn; and the present moderation, order, and respectability of the settled Dissenters, while it shews, that after a while extremes abate, shews also, that the lenient hand of time produces powerful effects in reconciling not a few, to persons and things, which they formerly pronounced irreconcileable.

An Enquiry into the Cause of the Increase of Pauperism and Poor Rates; with a Remedy for the same. By W. Clarkson, Esq. 8vo. pp. 77. Baldwins, London. 1815.

There can be no doubt on the magnitude of the sums collected by public authority for the support of the Poor: nor on the increase of those sums in a very rapid manner within a few years last past. To this, several causes have concurred. We are not among those who think the present age so much worse generally than those which went before it as to be constantly employed in praising times past, and the more by means of comparison in their favour; but, when Mr. Clarkson describes the present age as greatly inferior in morals among the poorer classes, we cannot deny the imputation. For this, he suggests several causes; but he overlooks one of no small influence: we mean, the effects of those looser principles of morals, religion and regularity, which formed the basis of the French philosophy, and the immediate occasion of the French Revolution. Can it be denied, that Voltaire in the first place slackened the ties of society among the upper classes, and Tom Paine, afterwards, completed among the lower classes what the Infidel Patriarch had begun? Did the poor rates begin to rise, beyond their just proportion, till about the time when the effects of those sceptical principles might be expected to appear? In fact, we are now paying the consequences of those nefarious propagandists.

It may be hoped, that peace being restored, and the principles of the Jacobins shewn by experience to be destructive both of body and soul of individuals and of the state, a better generation will take the place of that now existing; and to this, we agree with the writer, the abundance of instruction now provided and providing for the humbler ranks of life, may effectually contribute. We cannot enter fully into this subject; but give the sensible writer credit for the best intentions in behalf of his fellow men.

With respect to his plan for remedying the evils complained of, there are

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parts which might be adopted with advantage; but the whole which extends to twenty-six articles, demands a skill in the execution which will be rarely found in persons willing to undergo the labour. Most heartily do we regret the money spent in law proceedings under the poor rates. It is a sink of wastefulness. Whatever tends to check this expenditure is so far good. To equalize the parish rates through the kingdom, or through a county, as proposed by Mr. Clarkson, might abate a part of the nuisance; but it would demand other officers, whose places might afford temptation of a different kind.

On the whole, we prefer having recourse to the laws and regulations which in other places have proved most beneficial; and adopting them so far as applicable:—for, it does not appear to us, that great cities, such as London, can with propriety be brought into comparison with country districts: not only native Londoners, but those who resort to London, increase the mass of criminals, of paupers, and beggars, beyond the proportion that might be expected from the acknowledged population.

The Festival of Flora: a Poem, with Botanical notes, 18mo. Sharpe, London, 1815.

The taste for imparting to flowers, as to insects, the varied passions of the human race, is one of those lively efforts of fancy which only the surly critic can blame. The appropriation of these passions demands judgment and skill, these, with a talent at brisk versification, are all that can be desired. The writer pays a deserved compliment to the authoress of "the Wedding among the Flowers," whose example has proved useful to him. A specimen may amuse the reader.

That passion, "to see and be seen," 'tis agreed,
Rules equally belles of the city and mead;
And as all her fair subjects, by FLORA's desire,
Were enjoined to appear in their richest attire,
How the interval passed you may readily guess;
'Twas devoted to Beauty's solicitude, dress.

D

But some—would you think it?—declined
to be gay,
And sent their excuses for staying away.
The stately old ALOE, an alien born,
And brought from afar the parterre to adorn,
Apologized much that he could not appear,
Having only his ev'ry-day jacket in wear;
Twould be long ere he hoped such a scene
to partake in,
For his holiday clothes took a century making.
Poor MARYGOLD mourned her unlucky mis-
hap
To need, about noontide, a regular nap.
The CYCLAMEN chanced to be wholly in
black;
MIMOSA had just had a nervous attack;
MIGNONNETTE had long felt herself droop-
ing, indeed [seed.
It was very much feared she was—going to
The TORCH-THISTLE thought it his duty to
state [at the Fête;
That 'twould shock all his friends to see him
He'd an utter aversion to parties at noon,
But would join in a dance by the light of
the moon.
The PRIMROSE OF EVENING to solitude prone,
In the stillness of twilight found musing alone,
A romantic young lady,—was heard to declare
That, for her part, she hated all bustle and
glare,
Preferring calm nature and innocent leisure
To that feverish riot which Folly calls plea-
sure.
Of all the fair hostess's kindred and name,
The AUSTRIAN ROSE made excuses, from
shame;
For his breath, says report, was so strong,
it belied [outside.
The fond prejudice form'd from his graceful
EUPHORBIA sent out from the hot-house to
say

That in England she never attempts to be gay,
Reserving the delicate bloom of her flowers
For a clime more congenial, and brighter
than our's.

It is thus with the tender sensation of Love;
It buds only on earth, but it blossoms above.

The Notes convey instruction, to youth, without the artificial aid of system.—They deserve attention. The following, though not in our opinion demonstrative, unless the authorities on which it depends were before us, yet shews the utility of science, where the uninformed are of necessity completely at a loss.

The BETHLEHEM STAR is found wild in groves and meadows, displaying in the spring a cluster of white starry blossoms. It was named by ancient botanists *Ornithogalum*, a word derived from the Greek, and signifying literally bird's milk. But the milk of birds can exist only in fancy, and it is not unusual, among the vulgar, on the first

of April, to send a child to a shop to ask for pigeon's milk. It had in truth been long a puzzle to discover how this name applied to the plant in question; but Linnaeus seems to have hit at last upon the true explanation. He suggested that the common Bethlehem Star, or *Ornithogalum*, was intended by the "dov's dung" mentioned in the second book of Kings, vi. 25. "And there was a great famine in Samaria; and behold, they besieged it, until an ass's head sold for fourscore pieces of silver, and the fourth part of a cab of dove's dung for five pieces of silver." Commentators were at a loss to understand how dove's dung could become an article of food, and some have supposed that it might have been used as a manure. Now the flower of the *Ornithogalum*, from the appearance of its petals, which are white internally and green without, resembles at a distance the dung of birds, and we know how easily in ancient times the productions of nature obtained their names from a resemblance. It is known, too, that this plant abounds in Palestine, whence its English name of Bethlehem Star; and that the root, which, being boiled, is both palatable and nutritious, is at this day no uncommon dish among the poorer inhabitants of that country. It is probable, therefore, from these circumstances, that it might have been part of the food of the lower classes in Samaria, and during a siege would be much sought after, and bear a high price.

A Review of the present Ruined Condition of the Landed and Agricultural Interests, &c. by Richard Preston, Esq. M.P. 8vo. price 2s. 6d. Law and Whitaker, London. 1816.

This pamphlet opens with a kind of apology for publishing it; which we hold to be entirely unnecessary: but, while it deprecates all party spirit, it takes for granted that the interests it intends to support, are ruined, absolutely ruined. In the progress of our perusal, however, we find, that, in former years the distress of the Agricultural Interest has been equally great; that between 1766 and the American war, for instance, "lands were of such reduced value that they were rented, as to grass lands, at from 15 to 20 shillings per acre, and arable lands from 7 to 10 shillings per acre, and in many districts this rent was so reduced by land tax, poor rates, repairs, &c. that the actual return to the proprietor of the soil was not above 5s. per

acre: of this the writer is satisfied from his knowledge of many districts, and from an inspection of the leases, and rentals of proprietors in different counties," &c. Now, from this deplorable picture, we draw the greatest comfort; for, if the gentlemen proprietors were able to preserve their lives amidst such a mass of miseries, and to hold up their heads, afterwards, which we believe they were—then there is yet hope that the present distresses of the agricultural interest may be abated; and that the whole landed interest is not absolutely ruined.

Mr. Preston praises the management of Mr. Pitt, after the American war. Whatever regard we think due to the memory of that statesman, we do not despair of seeing another arise who shall meet the exigencies of the times with equal spirit and capacity. Who ought to despair of seeing things come to their true level, a year or two hence? That they have not done so, yet, may be true; but, these are early days. The turn of the tide always causes vessels at anchor to swing round; but who infers from that, that they are wrecked? It is true, that the money market has played a very active and important part in public affairs, during the war:—let loans, &c. cease, and this evil will no longer possess an undue activity. The money lately lent to Government will be obtainable for landed securities, in a reasonable, and less extravagant manner than heretofore, and corn, wine, and oil, will again rejoice the heart, together with John Bull's favourite viand, roast beef.

We observe that Mr. P. speaks at large of the landed interest, as ruined. He does not distinguish dairy farms from arable. We are not sure that grass lands are ruined; though corn lands may be depreciated; at least, this is not consistent with our information of lands near London.

Now for the remedy: Mr. P. recommends a reduction of the interest of money, by public authority. He thus argues,

To discover the mode in which this might most effectually be accomplished, consistently with sound policy and with justice, and with the least possible sacrifice to any class of the community, has been the object

of anxious care, and of very extensive reflection.

At present, 100l. a year of permanent well secured rent is worth, at 25 years purchase 2,500 0 0

This sum would, at 60 per cent. buy 4,166 13 4 of 3 per cent. Annuities, yielding an income of 125l. a year.

So that 100l. of rent is equal to 125l. a year in the 3 per cent. Annuities.

The proportion are as 4 to 5; and the funded creditor receives one per cent. more than the landed proprietor.

Reduce the rate of interest to 4 per cent., and the funds would advance to 75 per cent.; and 100l. of rent would sell for 33 years purchase, or 3,300 0 0 and 4,166l. 13s. 4d. 3 per cent. Annuities, would sell for about 3,125 0 0

Thus the two proprietors are kept as near as may be on a par in point of property, though one may retain his *original* income in Annuities, while the other has an abridged income in *rent*.

But if you reduce the rent from 4l. to 3l., without reducing the rate of interest, then the land proprietor has not only a reduced income, but till the 3 per cent. annuities shall advance in price, you would have reduced the value of his fee-simple from 2,500 0 0

to 75	or =	1,875 0 0
x 25		

Loss £ = 625 0 0

and instead of purchasing . 4,166 13 4 3 per cent annuities—he could of these annuities purchase only 3,125 0 0

Being Loss £ or 1,041 13 4

And this difference or loss of comparative value would recur on every successive war, or the depreciation of the funds; nor would the advance of the funds give the landed proprietor, who had reduced his rents, a just proportion of value from the rise of the funds—for example:

4,166l. 13s. 4d. 3 per cent annuities, at 60, is equal to 100l. rent. The annuities are worth 2,500l. Os. Od.—the land 2,500l.

4,166l. 13s. 4d. annuities at 75, are worth about 3,125

Reduce rent to 75, and this rent, at 33 years' purchase, is worth only 2,475

Being a balance against the land of 650

Or nearly 1-5th loss 3,125

Now, it so happens, as our Author allows, that after the American war, the rate of interest *reduced itself*—which is much better than if Government reduced it—from 5 per cent. to 4 per cent. and even to 3½ per cent. on good security. What should hinder such happy times returning?—but, not instantly. In the mean while, we trust that the debt which presses the nation will *not* annually increase; that the Sinking Fund will annually increase; that trade and commerce will revive, generally; and that those who possess landed estates, which will always be deemed **substantial** security, will hold their own tightly, nor part with them, unless for valuable considerations, fairly estimated, and well paid. As to those who embark their money in trading companies, and other modes of gain or loss, their security never will be equal to that of land; and therefore we know not whether Mr. P. will not then, be willing to allow them, in consideration of their increased risk, **one** per cent. more than is yielded by land,—and his pity into the bargain.

LITERARY REGISTER.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers, are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.

WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

BIOGRAPHY.

The seventh and eighth volumes of Campbell's Lives of the Admirals, commenced by the late Mr. Henry Redhead Yorke, the publication of which from a variety of unforeseen circumstances have been delayed so long, are now at the press and in a state of great forwardness, and it is fully expected that both the volumes, which will complete this interesting national work, will be ready for publication early in the ensuing summer.

The lives of Dr. Pocock, Bp. Pearce, Bp. Newton, and Mr. Skelton, taken from the editions of their works, are printing in two octavo volumes.

At press, the third edition of the Life of Michael Angelo, comprising a critical disquisition on his merit as a sculptor, a painter, an architect, and a poet. With translations of some of his Sonnets by Southey and Wordsworth. By R. Dupper, Esq. With a portrait by Bartolozzi. 8vo.

Messrs. Longman and Co. will shortly publish the Memoirs of Thomas Holcroft, written by himself, and continued to the time of his death, from his diary, notes, and other papers, by John Hazlett.

In a few days will be published, in one volume, 8vo. Memoirs of Madame la Marquise de la Rochejaquelein. Translated from the second edition printed at Paris.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

Museum Criticum; or, Cambridge Classical Researches, No. VI. will contain, among other matter, the following articles: Letters and Papers relating to the Egyptian Inscription of Rosetta.—Account of the Dramatic representations of the Greeks.—J. J. Scaligeri Epistole quædam Selectæ.—Stesichori Fragmenta.—Remarks on the Verisimilitude of Homer.—On the Population of Athens.—Review of Dr. Maltby's Thesaurus Graecæ Poëseos.—Review of Willet's edition of Galeni Adhortatio ad Artes, &c.

FINE ARTS.

Speedily will be published, by Mr. Taylor, A Treatise on Landscape, comprising a series of interesting studies, on fifty plates, from original drawings, or selected from the best masters, in regular process from the first outlines to the finished subject. To be completed in four Numbers, royal 8vo, price 3s. each.

Also, a Treatise on Architecture, including its history, progress, peculiar styles of different nations, the orders, their characteristics, with a great variety of interesting information relating to this art; illustrated by a series of fifty plates, including plans, elevations, sections, views, &c. of the most remarkable buildings, ancient and modern. To be completed in four Numbers, royal 8vo, price 3s. each.

The Poems of Milton, Thomson, Young, and a few other Authors, will shortly be published with new embellishments from the designs of Mr. Westall.

The fourth volume of the Antiquities of Athens, &c. by Stuart and Revett, imperial folio, containing 88 plates of the architectural antiquities at Paestum; the sculpture of the celebrated Temple of Minerva, at Athens, by Phidias, &c. besides 15 vignettes; edited by Mr. Jos. Woods, is now completed at the press, and will be delivered to the subscribers in the course of this month.

An elegant work in large 4to. with many coloured plates, by Mr. Repton, under the title of Fragments on Landscape-Gardening, and Architecture, as connected with rural scenery, is nearly completed.

Mr. Laing, architect, has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, in imperial folio, Plans, Elevations, and Sections of Buildings, Public and Private, including plans and details of the new Custom-House,

at London. The engraving of the plates is in great forwardness.

To be published on the twenty-third of April, 1816, (being the anniversary of the 2d century after his decease) an engraved Portrait of Shakespeare, from the monumental bust at Stratford-upon-Avon. This print will be engraved in mezzotinto, by William Ward, from a painting by Thomas Phillips, Esq. R. A. after a cast made from the original bust by George Bullock. Proof folio, India paper, 1l. plain folio, 16s. quarto, 10s. 8vo.

HISTORY.

Speedily will be published, in one large volume, the Annual Register; or, a View of the History, Politics, and Literature, for the year 1807, being the seventh volume of a new series. The volume for 1797, in continuation of the former series, has been some time in the press, and will be published shortly; in which, among much other important matter, will be found a more full and authentic account, than has hitherto appeared, of French affairs, from the autumn of 1793 to that of 1797.

At press, the History of the late War in Spain and Portugal. By Robert Southey, Esq. 2 vol. 4to.

MATHEMATICS.

At press, a System of Mechanical Philosophy, by the late John Robison, LL. D. Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University, and Secretary to the Royal Society of Edinburgh. With notes and illustrations, comprising the most recent discoveries in the physical sciences. By David Brewster, LL. D. F. R. S. E. In 4 vols. 8vo. with numerous plates.

Preparing for publication, Elementary Fortification. Illustrated by upwards of five hundred diagrams in wood, and several engravings. By Lieut. Col. C. W. Pasley, Author of the Essay on Military Policy, 8vo.

MEDICINE AND CHIRURGY.

Medico-chirurgical Transactions, by the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, volume the seventh, is in a state of forwardness.

Mr. John Kirby, of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, is preparing for publication, Cases in Surgery, with Remarks.

MISCELLANIES.

Memoirs of the Ioman Isles, and of their relation with European Turkey, translated from the original manuscript of M. de Vaucondort, late general in the Italian service, is the press, with an accurate and comprehensive map.

Mr. William Jones, late acting surgeon at Serampore, will soon publish a Collection of Facts and Opinions relative to Widows burning themselves with the dead Bodies of their Husbands, and to other destructive customs prevalent in British India.

Mr. C. Blunt, optician, is preparing for the press, a Descriptive Essay on Spectacles and the apparatus used to assist imperfect vision in the human eye.

At press, Observations, Anecdotes, and Characters of Books and Men. By the Rev. Joseph Spence. Arranged with notes, a preparatory dissertation, and illustrations. Handsomely printed by Bulmer, in 9 vols. 8vo.

Preparing for publication, the Works of Ben Jonson, complete; carefully collated with the earliest editions, and corrected; illustrated with notes, critical and explanatory. To which is prefixed, an original Life of the Author. By William Gifford, Esq. Handsomely printed by Bulmer, in 8vo.

At press, an Essay on Population, with important additions and emendations. By the Rev. T. Malthus, 3 vols. 8vo.

Speedily will be published, Atheniensia; or, Remarks on the Buildings and Topography of Athens. By William Wilkins, A. M. F. A. S. late Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. With plates 8vo.

A new edition, corrected and greatly enlarged, of Dr. Cove's Essay on the Revenues of the Church of England, is in the press.

An Enquiry into the Literary and Political Character of James I. by the Author of Curiosities of Literature, will speedily appear.

At press, a Narrative of the Adventures and Travels in the interior of Africa of Robert Adams, a sailor, who was wrecked on the western coast of Africa, in the year 1810; was detained three years in slavery amongst the Arabs of the Great Desert, and resided several months at Tombuctoo. With a map, and copious notes: printed uniformly with Park's Last Journey and Life, in 4to. "This work comprises an interesting picture of the sufferings of Christians who have the misfortune to fall into the hands of the Arabs—curious details of the characters, lives, and habits of the various tribes of the desert—and the only account, on the testimony of an eye-witness, of the present state of that great object of European research—the city of Tombuctoo."

Speedily will be published, an Account of the singular habits and circumstances of the People of the Tonga Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. By Mr. Wm. Mariner, of the Port au Prince, private ship of war; the greater part of whose crew was massacred by the natives of Lefooga: Mr. Mariner remaining for several years after, a constant associate of the king and the higher class of chiefs. Dedicated, by permission, to Sir Joseph Banks. With a Vocabulary of the language, 2 vols. 8vo.

To be published immediately, by sub-

scription, in one volume, octavo, dedicated, by most gracious permission, to H. R. H. the Princess Mary; the Wanderings of a Goldfinch, in the nineteenth century. By the Widow of a Naval Surgeon. Ten shillings per copy, to be paid on presentation of the work.

In a few days will be published, an Essay on Weights and Measures, comprising a view of standards, both ancient and modern, with Remarks on the principles and provisions of a Bill now before Parliament, entitled, "A Bill for ascertaining and establishing Uniformity of Weights and Measures," by P. Kelly, L.L. D. Author of the Universal Cambist, and other works on commercial and mathematical subjects.

The late Marquis de Lavallée, who died lately, had been engaged for several years past, in writing a History of the different Factions which have agitated France during the period of the Revolution, and had nearly completed it. He has recently been employed by Mr. Bowyer of Pall-Mall, in writing a Biographical Memoir of Bonaparte, as also of his Ministers, Generals, &c. which will shortly appear.

NOVELS.

Jane of France, a historical novel, translated from M. De Genlis, will soon appear, in two volumes.

The Antiquary, a novel, by the author of Waverley and Guy Mannering, will appear in April.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

To be immediately commenced, the Journal of Science and the Arts, edited at the Royal Institution, 8vo. To be published quarterly. No. I. will contain original communications from Sir H. Davy, Sir Everard Home, J. F. Daniell, C. Babbage, N. L. Young, R. Phillips, W. T. Braude, J. W. Ireland, J. Millington, Esqs. with Reports of the Lectures, Scientific Intelligence, &c.

POETRY.

Mr. Thomas Little, jun. has in the press, a duodecimo volume of Poems.

Mr. G. M. But will soon publish, Sherborne Castle, and other juvenile poems.

Mr. J. Ingle has in the press, the Aërial Isles, or the Visions of Malcolm, a poem, with notes.

Speedily will be published, a Pilgrimage to Waterloo, a poem, in foolscap 8vo. with eight engravings, by R. Southey, poet-laureate.

Mr. Booth, author of an Analytical Introduction to the English Language, will shortly publish a volume of Poems.

In the press, Margaret of Anjou: a poem. By Miss Holford, author of Wallace, 4to.

Messrs. Longman and Co. will publish in a few days, Harold the Dauntless, a poem, in four cantos, by the author of the Bridal of

Trierman; to which work it forms a second volume, price 7s. in foolscap 8vo.

Also, in two volumes, the Bridal of Trierman, Harold the Dauntless, and Miscellaneous Poems, price 14s.

THEOLOGY.

Mr. Boothroyd will complete his Biblia Hebraica in the course of a month. He has also in a state of forwardness, Reflections on the Authorized Version of the Scriptures; reasons for attempting its improvement; and a specimen of such an attempt.

A second edition of the Devout Communicant is nearly ready.

A new edition of Bp. Jeremy Taylor's Prayers, improved in the arrangement by Mr. Clapham, is in the press.

The Rev. G. S. Faber has a volume of Sermons in the press.

The Rev. Mr. Case, of Hackney, will soon publish an Abridgement of the late Mr. Robinson's Scripture Characters, in a duodecimo volume.

A new edition is nearly ready of a Collection of Farewell Sermons, by Nonconformist Divines, preached on leaving their respective churches, one volume 8vo.

Early in April will be published, in 8vo. volume second, Discourses on the Principles of Religious Belief, as connected with human happiness and improvement. By the Rev. Robert Morehead, A. M. late of Balliol College, Oxford; Junior Minister of the Episcopal Chapel, Cowgate, Edinburgh.

TRAVELS.

Preparing for press, Journal of a Tour on the Continent, during the Years 1813-14; comprising descriptions of the following places, (most of which have been rendered interesting by the late events,) Berlin, Stockholm, Petersburg, Moscow, Smolensko, &c. By J. T. James, esq. Student of Christ Church, Oxford. With plates, 4to.

At press, Travels in the Interior Districts of Africa; performed in the years 1795-6-7, and during a subsequent mission in 1805. By Mungo Park. To which is prefixed a copious Life of Mr. Park. A new edition in 2 vols. 8vo. The second volume, in 8vo. containing Mr. Park's last Journey and Life, will be sold separately.

Remarks on Antiquities, Arts, and Letters, during an excursion in Italy, in the Years 1802-3; with numerous and important corrections and additions, made by the author previous to his recent decease. By Joseph Forsyth, esq. The second edition, 8vo. is preparing for publication.

WORKS PUBLISHED.

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL ECONOMY.

Hints addressed to Proprietors of Orchards, and to Growers of Fruit in general,

comprising Observations on the present State of the Apple Trees, in the Cyder Counties. Made in a tour during the last summer. Also the Natural History of the Aphis Lanata, or American Blight, and other Insects destructive to Fruit Trees. By William Salisbury, 12mo. 6s.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Biographical Dictionary; Volume XXVI. Edited by Alexander Chalmers, F. S. A. 8vo, 12s.—Volume XXVII will be Published on the 1st of May next, and the Publication will be continued at the rate of a volume every two months.

EDUCATION.

The Adventures of a Donkey; by Arabella Argus, author of the Juvenile Spectator. 18mo. 2s 6d. half-bound.

The Ornaments Discovered: a Story; by the Author of Aunt Mary's Tales. 18mo. 2s. 6d. half-bound.

FINE ARTS.

The Arabian Antiquities of Spain, consisting of one hundred engravings, executed in the best manner, by the first Artists, from drawings made on the spot, by the Author, representing the most remarkable remains of the Spanish Arabs now existing in the Peninsula, including their Gates, Castles, Fortresses, and Towers—Courts, Halls, and Domes—Baths, Fountains, Wells, and Cisterns—Inscriptions in Cufic and Asiatic Characters—Porcelain and enamel Mosaics, Paintings and Sculptured Ornaments, &c. accompanied by Descriptions. By James Cavanah Murphy, Architect, author of the Description of Batalha, &c. Large folio, 42l. half-bound.

A Portrait of the Rev. Thomas Frognett Dibdin, very finely engraved by Meyer, from a picture by Henry Edridge, Esq. Proof impressions, taken upon French Paper of a size to bind with the Typographical Antiquities and Bibliotheca Spenceriana, 12s. and on small paper, 8s.

GEOLOGY.

A Descriptive Catalogue of the British Specimens deposited in the Geological Collection of the Royal Institution. By William Thomas Brande, F. R. S. 8vo. 9s.

HISTORY.

The Representative History of Great Britain and Ireland; comprising a History of the House of Commons, and of the Counties, Cities, and Boroughs of the United Kingdom, dedicated to the Hampden Society. By T. H. B. Oldfield, Esq. 5 vols. 3l. 12s.

The History of the Mahometan Empire in Spain, containing a General History of the Arabs, their Institutions, Conquests, Literature, Arts, Sciences, and Manners, to the Expulsion of the Moors. Designed as an introduction to the Arabian Antiquities.

By J. C. Murphy, Architect. With a Map, showing the principal Conquests of the Arabs under the Khalifs, or Successors of Mahomet. 4to 1l. 15s.

The Second Usurpation of Bonaparte; or, a History of the Causes, Progress, and Termination of the Revolution in France in 1815: particularly comprising a minute and circumstantial account of the ever-memorable Victory of Waterloo: to which are added, Appendices, containing the official bulletins of this glorious and decisive battle. By Edmund Boyce, assisted by original and important communications from British and Prussian Officers. 2 vol. 8vo. 1l. 4s.

MISCELLANIES.

The London Savings' Bank: an account of its formation, progress, and success, detailing the successive steps adopted: with directions for the establishment of similar institutions; the mode of organization, the officers requisite, their duties, the routine of business, the requisite books; the safety of the funds; obtaining the confidence of the depositors: acts of parliament; and a variety of information connected with the general subject, illustrating the practicability and utility of such institutions. By Charles Taylor, Treasurer and a Director of the London Savings Bank. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

The Ninth Volume of the Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century; comprising Biographical Memoirs of William Bowyer, printer, F. S. A. and a considerable number of eminent writers and ingenious artists. By John Nichols, F. S. A. illustrated with ten portraits and three other plates. 1l. 8s. A General Index to the eighth and ninth volumes of the above, which completes the work, 14s.

Essays on Various Subjects:—1. On the Difficulties in the Way, of the Acquisition of real Knowledge.—2. On Grammer, &c.—3. On Temper.—4. On War.—5. On Conversation. By William Pitt Scargill. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge vindicated from the charge of inconsistency and contradiction; in answer to a recent publication, intituled, "A Respectful Address to the Most Reverend the Archbishops," &c. &c. &c. By another member of the society. 8vo, 1s.

The Fly Fisher's Guide; illustrated by coloured plates, representing upward of forty of the most useful flies, accurately copied from nature. By George C. Bainbridge. 8vo. 16s.

Taylor's Builder's Price Book; containing a correct list of the prices allowed by the most eminent surveyors in London, to the several artificers concerned in building, with the journeymen's prices affixed to each article. To which are added a variety of

important memorandums and tables, useful to every person concerned in building, estimating, or valuing. By an eminent Surveyor, corrected for 1816. 8vo, 3s. 6d. sewed.

A Pattern for Parish Clerks, being letters written by an obscure member of that fraternity, selected from an occasional correspondence with the editor. To which is affixed his portrait. 3s.

The Philanthropist; or, Repository for Hints and Suggestions calculated to promote the comfort and happiness of man. No. 21, price 2s. 6d.

The Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica; with a preliminary dissertation, exhibiting a general view of the progress of metaphysical, ethical, and political philosophy, since the revival of letters in Europe. By David Stewart, Esq. F.R.SS. London and Edinburgh. Illustrated by fourteen engravings (from original drawings) by Landseer, Milton, Wilson, Mitchell, and Lizars, Volume I, part I. 4to, 1l. 1s.

NOVELS.

Valentine's Eve, a Novel. By Mrs. Opie, 3 vol. 2mo, 1l. 1s.

PHILOLOGY.

A new Introduction to the French Language; being an abridgment of the grammar of M. de Levizac. Comprising an Analysis of the Verbs, with a complete set of introductory exercises. By A. Picquot, author of Elements of Ancient and Modern Geography. 12mo, 2s. 6d. bound.

POETRY.

Alastor; or, the Spirit of Solitude; and other Poems. By Percy Bysshe Shelley. 8vo. 5s.

Moscow: a Poem. By Mrs. Hen. Rolls. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

The Appeal of Poland; an Ode, written on the commencement of the late Campaign. By W. S. Walker, of Trinity College, Cambridge, author of the Heroes of Waterloo, &c. 1s. 6d.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Catechism of Political Economy; or, familiar conversations on the manner in which riches are produced, distributed, and consumed in society. By Jean Baptiste Say, Professor of Political Economy at the Royal Athénæum of Paris. Translated from the French, by John Richter. 8vo. 6s.

Two Letters to the Rt. Hon. Lord Castle-reagh, on the present Situation of the Landed Interest, and the intended partial Repeal of the Income Tax. 1s.

POLITICS.

The Congress of Vienna. By M. de Pradt. Translated from the French. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

The Origin of Pagan Idolatry, ascertained from historical testimony and circumstantial evidence. By the Rev. G. S. Faber, Rector

of Long Newton, Yarm. 3 vols. 4to, 6l. 15s.

The Personality and Office of the Christian Comforter asserted and explained, in a Course of Sermons preached before the University of Oxford, at the Lecture founded by the Rev. J. Bampton, M.A. Canon of Salisbury. By Reginald Heber, M.A. Rector of Hodnet, Salop, and late fellow of All Souls College. 8vo. 13s.

A Treatise on the Records of the Creation, and on the moral attributes of the Creator; with particular reference to the Jewish History, and to the consistency of the principle of population with the wisdom and goodness of the Deity. By John Bird Sumner, M.A. 2 vols. 8vo, 1l. 1s.

A Discourse preached in the Episcopal Chapel, Cowgate, Edinburgh, January 18, 1816, being the day appointed by the Prince Regent for a thanksgiving for Peace. By Archibald Alison, LL.B. Prebendary of Sarum, Rector of Rodington, Vicar of High Ercall, and Senior Minister of the Episcopal Chapel, Cowgate, Edinburgh. 1s. 6d.

Two Sermons on the Occasions of the Public Thanksgivings for Peace, in the years 1815 and 1816: the former having been composed in the prospective contemplation of a future one. By the Rev. Thomas Hewett, Curate of Chesham, Bucks. 3s.

A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of St. Anne, Kew Green, on Thursday, January 18, 1816, being the day appointed for a general thanksgiving for the Peace. By the Rev. Thomas Tunstall Haverfield, A.M. Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, and Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. 1s. 6d.

Conciliatory Suggestions on the subject of Regeneration, founded upon a recent occurrence. By J. W. Cunningham, M.A. Vicar of Harrow, &c. 1s.

A Respectful Address to the most Reverend the Archbishops, the Right Reverend the Bishops, the Reverend the Clergy, and the other Members of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in certain inconsistencies and contradictions which have appeared of late in some of the Books and Tracts of that Society. By a Member of the Society. 1s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The History and Antiquities of the County of Hertford; compiled from the best printed Authorities and Original Records, preserved in Public Repositories and Private Collections. By Robert Clutterbuck, of Watford, Esq. F.S.A. Folio, embellished with twenty highly-finished Plates, price 8l. 8s. A few Copies on large paper, Proof Impressions, 15l. 15s.

TRAVELS.

Peninsular Sketches during a recent Tour. By John Milford, Jun. 8vo. 9s.

Foreign Literary Gazette.

FRANCE.

A work in two volumes, 12mo. under the title of *L'Europe Tournante*, &c. Europe tormented by the French Revolution, shaken by eighteen years of numerous expeditions under Napoleon Buonaparte, concludes with a sketch which the author calls with too much cause *Inventaire Esfrayante*, "A Frightful Inventory of the Revolution." The principal results are the following:—

Two thousand five hundred individuals, or thereabouts, divided among themselves more than a millard of revenue derived from the State; and contributed to the dilapidation of more than seven milliards of national property, or property belonging to Emigrants, without having paid the creditors of the latter. The legislators of France gave that country twenty-five thousand four hundred and twenty-eight laws; also, eight constitutions. France suffered the loss of seven millions of her sons, of which five millions five hundred have been destroyed under Buonaparte. During the fifteen years of the usurpation, the support of Buonaparte, and his principal agents, deducting all military expences, and whatever have been the costs of administration, amounts to nine hundred and forty-four millions, seven hundred and sixty thousand, four hundred and sixty-seven francs. The first cause of all these disasters, of such extensive ruin, of such prodigious expenses, was an annual *deficit* of fifty-five millions in the receipts of the National Treasury to equal the expences!

So says the author: but, we have, in various parts of our work, pointed out causes long anterior to the existence, or even the supposition of this famous *deficit*.

The evil originated in immorality; and gradually produced effects which displayed that cause, among others, at its maturity. It is impossible not to see in the blood shed in France (as well as by France) the punishment of crimes very distinct in their nature from that of a miserable *deficit*.

At the annual sitting of the Central Society for superintending the administration of Vaccination, several reports were made relative to the progress of that new mode for preventing the spread of the Small Pox. The sitting was held November 20, 1815.

It results from the Reports of sixty-nine Departments, that in the year 1813, were given 323,718 vaccinations: and in twenty-

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five Departments, for 1814, were given 139,580.

The prizes to be adjusted for the best Dissertations on the subject, have been divided among the competitors.

The course of teaching in the school for the living Oriental languages, re-opened December 5, in the following order:

Persian, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at half-past two o'clock.

Arabic, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, at half-past ten o'clock: *Vulgar Arabic*, on Wednesdays at noon.

Turkish, Tuesdays Thursdays, and Fridays, at half-past twelve o'clock.

Armenian, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at half-past six o'clock.

A Course of Antiquities, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at two o'clock exactly.

As might be expected, several publications narrating recent events have appeared at Paris: some of them particularly referring to the King's withdrawing on the 19th of March, 1815, and to Buonaparte's return to Paris on the 20th. They relate different anecdotes; but all agree that the *Emperor's* return was attended with few honours.

Among the curiosities of the times—and it will be thought so a hundred years hence, or even two hundred—we distinguish *Le Pâtissier Pittoresque*: a Treatise on *Pictoresque Pastry*, composed and designed by M. A. Carême (a very unlucky name by the bye, and *tout au revers*—"Long-Lent," for a Pastry Cook!) It contains no less than one hundred and twenty-five plates, presenting various designs for embellishing the Table, &c. &c. What gentleman, especially what lady, of taste, after this publication, will be content to eat plain tarts and cheesecakes? No; unless their table be decorated with elegant forms, as well as elegant food, they will feel themselves reduced to what is commonly termed "*eating of humble pie*."

The number of works on various subjects that has appeared in France during the year 1815, is 674. Our readers may recollect, that formerly it approached, or even exceeded, 1,000. The distribution of the subjects has been as follows. N. B. Several of the works are new editions.

No. of Works.

Natural History	7
Botany	12
Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Pharmacy	12
Physiology, Medicine, Surgery . . .	47
Mathematical Sciences	20
Astronomy	4
Arts and Manufactures	15
Commerce	11
Finances	18

Rural and Domestic Economy	17
Military Art	16
Marine	7
Forests, Bridges, Roads	4
Geography and Topography	35
Travels	13
History	57
Biography	44
Political Economy	84
Jurisprudence, Legislation	26
Instruction, Education	22
Philosophy	6
Religion	4
Fine Arts	36
Poetry	33
Novels and Romances	27
Theatrical	16
Literature, Bibliography	26
Numismatics	1
Free Masonry	2
Music	17
Miscellaneous Works	12
Study of Languages	18
Journals	3
Almanacks	4
Total	674—

ITALY.

Professor Renier, at Padua, has resolved to publish the results of his researches and observations of a Zoological nature, on the Animals living in the Adriatic. His work will be executed in the printing-office of the Seminary of that city, and will be entitled *Osservazioni sopra alcuni Animali dell' Adriatico, fatte dal Dottor Stephano Andrea Renier, Professor, &c.* The impression will be executed under the inspection of the author, in two languages, Italian and Latin, fronting each other, in large folio, *sotto imperiale*, with types cast on purpose. The Plates will be also in large folio, on vellum paper, outlines with numbered references in black, the figures themselves, in their natural colours. The author, who executes this work at his own expense, will spare no cost to render it magnificent, and the whole will be conducted with the greatest care. It will appear in numbers, each containing six Plates coloured: price about two Guineas.

The following article is entitled to particular attention from our countrymen, among whom, as our pages have recorded, the process has taken place which has engaged the attention of the author. It was by accident that the first attempt to effect the junction of separated parts, was suggested among our medical men; whether the idea had reached Italy, or whether the thought had struck Sig. Baronio, we are unable to determine.

Degli Innesti Animali, &c. A Memoir on the process of Animal Grafting, by Joseph Baronio, 210. pp. 78. Milan, 1814. The author reports in this memoir, the results of sundry experiments made by him on sheep, for the purpose of proving, that, even when certain parts of an animal body have been entirely separated, yet such a part is still susceptible, during a certain time, of being united again, of recovering the animal warmth, sensibility, motion, with all the attributes of life, and of again performing in all respects, all the functions which it performed before.

The author says on this occasion,

"It is an error to conclude, as has been conceived hitherto, that the vessels which have been cut asunder, continue open, and that by their prolongation, those anastomoses are formed by which the re-union is effected. On attentively examining the cicatrices, these greater vessels are always found collapsed, contracted into themselves, and closed by the clots of blood. It is by the new vessels which are formed in the intermediary substance, that the circulation resumes its course, assisted by a slight inflammation which calls them into activity.

If the re-united parts are brought into contact with each other, as when a wound is healed by the first intention, one single layer of this repairing substance is sufficient to produce the re-union. If the wound has remained open, and accessible to the air, several layers, succeeding one another, are necessary: and it is sometimes necessary to renew the wound by scarifications more or less deep, which furnish a warm blood, and revive the inflammation."

All the consequences that result from this theory in practice, have been fully developed by Professor Monteggia, in his *Institutiones Chirurgicales*.

We now leave this subject to the gentlemen of the faculty among us:—we confess, that it appears to us to be very wonderful.

MADAGASCAR.

The *Gazette de l'Île Maurice*, of the 28th October last, contains the following advertisement of a work on Madagascar, to be sold in the French MS. or printed by subscription:—"The Great Dictionary of Madagascar; Part I., containing the Madecasse before the French; and Part II., the French before the Madecasse." "A work," continues the advertisement, "containing a collection of all publications on that extensive island, from Flacourt down to the present time, respecting the ancient and modern manners of the inhabitants; its trade, navigation, natural his-

tory, hitherto investigated; the most approved political systems for its colonization; sundry projects for forming settlements upon it, &c. &c.; the languages of the several nations now resident on the island; the analysis of every separate word traced back to its primitive origin, in order to enable the learned reader to ascertain from what part of the world each tribe of its present inhabitants formerly emigrated. A grammar of the two idioms spoken in the north and south, preceded by an introductory preface, in which is exhibited an analysis of the language, a developement of its genius and the formation of the words used in it. By Barthélemy Huet de Froberg, ex-Captain of Infantry. The extensive plan of this work supersedes all future reference to the former voluminous publications on the subject, as it comprises them all either in abstract, or, if the object is important, in the words of the authors; contradictory testimonies of authors are contrasted; coincidence of relation reduced to uniformity of system; and on contradictory opinions that can lead to no conclusion, doubts are stated.

POLAND.

Within about five years, from 1807 to 1812, considerable number of works have been published in this country on subjects intended to promote a taste for letters and instruction. Among others, several translations from the best foreign Works on Natural History, Botany, Agriculture, Mathematics, Mechanics, Geometry, the Fine Arts, and Rural Economy. We cannot pretend to describe to what extent these works may be circulated among the population; but, from the spirit which has offered them to the country, it may be hoped that Poland will resume her place among the learned and liberal nations of Europe.

PRUSSIA.

Lately has been published at Berlin, portraits of the principal Horses of the Royal Stud, at Neustadt, on the Dosse. We give the names of these; partly to shew the pains taken to obtain a superior breed, and at the same time to shew from what countries the Royal Stud of Prussia has obtained them.

Bathyen, an Arab stallion, son of *Aerrak*.

Conde, the favourite horse of Frederic II., now aged 30 years.

Gentle Kitty, Arab horse from Barbary.

Melicolma, a mare, daughter of an English courser, named *Archer*.

Monah, a horse from the Stud of the Emperor of Morocco, at Taflet.

Nischt, an Arabian horse.

Turcoman Ally, an Arabian horse.

The Travels of the late Gyldenstaed, in Georgia and Imitetia, have been throughout revised, compared with his papers, and completed with notes and observations, by Julius Klaproth, to which is added a Map, in one volume, at Berlin.

SWITZERLAND.

Mr. N. C. Seringe has distributed the first seven numbers of a collection of dried specimens of the *Willows of Switzerland*, under the title of *Sauls de la Suisse*; the size of the work is folio, and the author is the seller of his performance. These numbers contain eighty-eight specimens of species and varieties, the greater part indigenous in the country. They are preserved in the most perfect manner, and are mounted on paper. They furnish a complete course of information on the subject they illustrate, several species being repeated as much as five or six times, in their different states, and often accompanied by pieces of their bark. On the cover of each number is a list, with a summary of the plants comprised in it, and one sheet of text contains the corresponding numbers of the plants, their names, synonyms in different languages, the times of their flowering, and other notices.

The more particular observations of the author are comprised in the following work.

Essai d'une Monographie, &c. Essay towards a Monography of the Willows of Switzerland, by N. C. Seringe, Institutator of the College of Berne. This work is in one volume of one hundred pages, in octavo, with three plates, and is printed by the Typographic Society, at Berne, 1815.

This is a series of critical observations on the trees referred to. The author concludes his volume by the following appeal to botanists.

"I entreat every one who pays attention to the cultivation of the willow, to transmit me their remarks, and also specimens, whether already named or not,—to communicate to me whatever works they may publish in reference to this denomination of vegetables, and even to send me living willows. On my side, I shall take a pleasure in giving them specimens of willows not hitherto distinguished by name, or willows drawn out of the ground, or such other subjects from my collection as may be most agreeable to them."

"It is only by mutual communications and study, that a good monography can be obtained, or that after much labour, the species may be fixed, and the synonymous nomenclature thoroughly established."

DESCRIPTION OF PERSIANS:

From SIR JOHN MALCOLM's History of Persia.

The following Extracts comprise the writer's opinion of some of the modern and wilder inhabitants of this extensive kingdom; they are part of what may be considered as an Appendix to Sir John's History of the Persian Monarchy, and are evidently drawn from personal observations.

After observing on the mutual benefits likely to arise from intercourse and good understanding between Britain and Persia, together with the highly favourable circumstance, that Persia is at present in a happier and more tranquil state than it has been for a long period; that its reigning monarch has already enjoyed the throne seventeen years, that by the comparative mildness and justice of his rule, he has already entitled himself to a high rank among the Kings of Persia, and moreover, that he has a numerous issue; Sir John proceeds to say,

The men of the wandering tribes delight to tell or listen to romantic tales: some of them not only make themselves masters of this art, but learn to recite verses, particularly those of Ferdosi. A person who has cultivated this talent enjoys a great share of the respect of his associates, who frequently call upon him to amuse an idle hour by transporting his hearers into the regions of fancy, or to excite their minds to deeds of valour, by repeating lines which celebrate the renown of their ancestors.

It has been already stated, that the women of the tribes of Persia who dwell in tents are seldom veiled: their usual occupations have also been described. They are more respected than the females who dwell in cities, because they are more useful to the community, of which they form a part. They not only share the bed, but the fatigues and dangers of their husbands: and the masculine habits which they acquire do not displease, for they seem suited to their condition of life. If they are not of high rank they perform all the domestic and menial offices of their own home: and strangers, who visit their houses and tents, are certain to receive the kindest and most hos-

pitable welcome from them. But there is nothing in the manner of these women that can be mistaken: it is fearless, but not forward; and evidently proceeds from the consciousness of security, not the absence of shame. Though in general their complexion is dark and sun-burnt, they have sometimes, when young, a considerable share of beauty: a sense of their free condition gives lustre to their eyes; and they often add to fine features a very graceful form. But among the lower orders of this class, their beauty is soon destroyed by hard labour, and continual exposure to the climate.

A Persian gentleman*, remarkable for his polished manners, and the gaiety of his disposition, describes his entertainment by the females of one of these tribes in a very natural and characteristic manner.— "When I arrived," he observes, "at the village of Sennah†, which is inhabited by the Turkish tribes of Khuzâl and Affâshâr, I was invited to take up my abode in the house of one of the chiefs of the latter, and received, while I staid, the greatest attention from all his family. The ladies, who, according to custom, were unveiled, were particularly kind; the daughter of my host, who was about fifteen years of age, was more beautiful than I can express. When I said that I was thirsty, she ran and brought me a cup of pure water. It was a draught from the fountain of life, brought by an angel: but it increased instead of extinguishing the flame which her bright dark eyes had kindled in my breast." After describing the pain which it gave him to depart from this dwelling without daring to shew, even by a look, the nature of that passion which he entertained for this young beauty, he very sensibly observes:—"A vain and uninformed man might have mistaken the manner of my fair cup-bearer; but I had experience of these Elliaint ladies, and well knew that nothing was meant but that kindness and hospitality with which they treat all strangers who visit their tents or houses. I believe," he concludes, "they are virtuous beyond all other women in Persia; and the man who should even attempt seduction, would be sacrificed

* Mahomed Hussein Khan, son of the late Medhi Ali Khan, who was sent by the government of Bombay on a mission to the Court of Persia in A. D. 1798.

† This village is in Irak. The name is the same as that of the capital of Ardenan.

‡ Mahomed Hussein Khan's MS. Journal.

"to the implacable honour of their male "relations*." The habits of these females fit them for the scenes to which they are occasionally exposed. When riding near a small encampment of *Afshâr* families, I expressed my doubts to a Persian noble, who was with me, regarding their reputed boldness and hardihood, and particularly of their skill in horsemanship. He immediately called to a young woman of a handsome appearance, and asked her in Turkish if she was not a soldier's daughter? She said she was. "And you expect to be a mother of soldiers," was the next observation. She smiled. "Mount that horse," said he, pointing to one with a bridle, but without a saddle, "and shew this European envoy, the difference between a girl of a tribe, and a citizen's daughter." She instantly sprung upon the animal, and, setting off at full speed, did not stop till she had reached the summit of a small hill in the vicinity, which was covered with loose stones : when there, she waved her hand over her head, and then came down the hill at the same rate she had ascended. Nothing could be more dangerous than the ground over which she galloped : but she appeared quite fearless, and seemed delighted at having had an opportunity of vindicating the females of her tribe from the reproach of being like the ladies of cities.

The poverty and usages of the wandering tribes often prevent the men from marrying even the number of wives allowed by the law. Many of them have only one ; and unless she is old, barren, or unfit to work, they do not marry another. The reason is, that they can seldom afford to support more than one wife : and, from the liberty which the females enjoy, their quarrels, where there are several in a family, would be seriously embarrassing ; and marriage, which is considered as one of the chief bonds of union between the men of a tribe, would become a constant source of discord and contention. The practice of hiring wives for a certain period, which prevails in the cities and towns of Persia, is held in abhorrence by the females of tribes ; and these have frequently been known to attack priests in the most violent manner, whom they believed to have sanctioned an usage which they deem so degrading. Though we may conclude, from what has been stated, that these women enjoy more freedom and consideration than the other females of

Persia, they are still remote from that rank which has been assigned to the sex among the civilized nations of Europe : they toil, while their lord-like husband spends his hours in indolence, or amusement, and are regarded more as servants than as associates. If a man of a wandering tribe has not so many wives and slaves as the religion he professes permits, or as his brother Mahomedan of the city, it is merely, as has been stated, because his poverty, or the condition of the society to which he belongs, limits his desires. The moment that his situation alters he is prompt to riot in every species of dissipation ; and the partner, who more than shares his toils, has no chance of an equal partition in any good fortune that may attend him. If he is raised to a high station, he deems an increased indulgence of his sensual appetites one of the chief pleasures of advancement : and when he becomes an inhabitant of a city he at once adopts the customs of a citizen. His first wives, if he has more than one, are compelled to sacrifice the liberty they before enjoyed, and to endure that neglect which is the natural consequence of his power to obtain younger and more beautiful females. Among these tribes, however, maternal claims are always respected. The mother's influence over her son usually continues through life ; and she is ready to maintain that authority, which is grounded on habit and affection, by ministering to his gratification. It is her duty to preside over his family ; and, if he is rich, he usually intrusts to her not only the choice of his female partners, but their management. An anticipation of the enjoyment of this power makes the women of Persia anxiously desire to have male children. The birth of a son is hailed with joy ; that of a daughter is always a disappointment.

These observations on the usages of the wandering tribes chiefly apply to those of Persian and Turkish origin. The Arabian tribes subject to Persia, who inhabit the shores of the Gulf, are more assimilated, in their habits, to the people from which they are derived, than to those amid whom they dwell. They continue to speak Arabic, and preserve almost all the customs of their original country. They in general dress like the inhabitants of Arabia, wearing, instead of the cap of the Persians, a light turban, and are usually covered with a flowing cloak. The manners of this race, though less rude than those of the other tribes of Persia, retain much of the wildness and independence of their ancestors.

* Mahomed Hussein Khan's MS. Journal.

The diet of the Arabian tribes in Persia is more frugal than that of any other of the inhabitants of that kingdom. It consists chiefly of dates. But what others would consider a hardship, habit, with them, has converted into an enjoyment; and the Arab deems no food more delightful than that upon which he lives. Some years ago, a woman, belonging to one of the Arab families settled at Abusheher, had gone to England with the children of the British resident at that place. When she returned, all crowded around her, to hear her report of the country she had visited. She described the roads, the carriages, the horses, the wealth and the splendour of the cities, and the highly cultivated state of the country.

Her audience were full of envy at the condition of Englishmen, and were on the point of retiring with that impression, when the woman happened to add, that the country she had visited only wanted one thing to make it delightful. "What is that?" was the general inquiry. "It has not a date tree in it," said she. "I never ceased to look for one, all the time I was there, but I looked in vain." The sentiments of the Arabs who had listened to her, were, in an instant, changed by this information. It was no longer envy, but pity, which they felt for men, who were condemned to live in a country where there were no date trees.

The Arabian tribes in Persia possess the power of flying from oppression when they cannot resist it. The sea is always open to them, and they are accustomed to that element. Not only the islands of the Gulf, but the neighbouring territories of Turkey, and the opposite coast of Arabia, are inhabited by their brethren: and these circumstances, combined with their original habits, give a freedom of sentiment and expression to this race of men that is very striking.

What happier natures shrink at with affright,
The hard inhabitant contends is right;

says the Poet; and it must be acknowledged that this love of the natal soil is at the same time one of the most felicitous, the most benevolent, and the most powerful principles, that could possibly be infused into the human breast. This invincible prejudice prevents the thousands and the tens of thousands of evils which inevitably attend a rambling disposition, and which would be incalculably increased, were that disposition general, and preva-

lent among the human race. There could be no fixed society; no intimate connexions, binding the heart; no personal happiness; no political power. "The rolling stone gathers no moss," says the proverb; the bee which wanders too far from the hive contributes little to the general stock. Nature has appointed animals, and even plants, to certain countries and climates; and though man be not a tree, yet the native of a country usually best suits the soil, and the attachment to places and things, if less powerful than to persons, is one of the earliest, and one of the latest of human affections. This is expressed with great dignity by Milton's Eve: and thousands of her daughters have felt the same emotions:

O unexpected stroke, worse than of death!
Must I thus leave thee Paradise? thus leave
Thee, native soil, these happy walks and
shades,

Fit haunt of Gods? where I had hope to spend,
Quiet though sad, the respite of that day
That must be mortal to us both. O flowers,
That never will in other climate grow,
My early visitation, and my last
At even, which I bred up with tender hand
From the first opening bud, and gave ye names:
Who now shall rear ye to the sun, or rank
Your tribes, and water from the ambrosial
foam?

—how shall we breathe in other air
Less pure?

And says her no less afflicted consort:
..... all places else
In hospitable appear, and desolate,
Not knowing us, nor known:

Well observes a later poet,
The first best country, ever is—at home.

The rude tribes, which have been introduced to us by Sir John Malcolm, are not envious of that civilization of which we are so proud: they are formed to what they are, by habit: their sufferings, their enjoyments are comparative: they rejoice in their liberty: they obtain a supply for their wants; and their wants are bounded, rather by their ignorance than their knowledge; yet they are not the less effectually bounded. Refinements and luxury bring

them neither emulation nor affliction. The wild Arab would not change places with us; as a wild Arab, he is right:—we would not change places with him: as Britons, we too are right: he claims a liberty that suits the brave and turbulent; we claim a liberty that consists with an elevated condition of Society, and diffuses blessings to the homestead and the hearth, without so much as thinking of any reserve in the power of flight, or of the possibility of having recourse to refuge, to preserve it.

FURTHER

PARTICULARS RESPECTING PERSIA.
Abstracted from the ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT of MR. KINNEIR's "Geographical Account of the Persian Empire."

Having been favoured with a perusal of the Original MS. of the valuable work of Mr. Kinneir, we have added the following extracts on the subject of Persia.—Whatever variations they may present, are no impeachment of the printed text.

The following is Mr. K.'s account of an act of—severity, not altogether agreeable to British feelings: were there no better remedy for disorderly conduct than extirpation? would naturally be the enquiry of a subject of an enlightened community.

About eight months since, in going from Babahon to Shirauz, I travelled for upwards of 60 miles over the most delightful plains, entirely deserted. They had been possessed by an ancient tribe, which, in consequence of their licentious proceedings, had been nearly extirpated by the commands of the Prince, about a year before. The few that survived had taken shelter on the summits of the loftiest and most inaccessible mountains, where they subsisted on a wretched kind of bread, made from acorus, infested the roads, and rendered travelling not only insecure, but extremely dangerous.

Says, Mr. K. speaking of the ruins of Susa, or "Shushan the Palace," of the prophet Daniel.

The once splendid capital of Xerxes and Darius is now a gloomy wilderness, the haunt of every species of wild beast—for that this is the spot on which stood the ancient Metropolis of the East, we have

every reason to conclude. The existence of the ruins themselves, which are evidently those of a very large city, the name and tradition regarding the buildings of Shuster, and the tomb of Daniel, who, according to History, died at Susa after his return from the Government of Syria, are all so many corroborating proofs. But when we find the situation of these ruins exactly correspond with the distance between Sardis and the Persian Capital, (mentioned in the Tablets of Aristagorus) which has lately been accurately measured and compared by Major Resnel, I should be inclined to think that a doubt could be hardly started on the subject.

One cause of these dilapidations is, that a succeeding monarch never thinks proper to maintain and enjoy the edifices raised by his predecessor, but prefers some other situation, which in its turn displeases his successor, and falls into neglect and ruin.

The general outlines of all the cities in Persia are the same. They are surrounded with a mud and sometimes (but rarely) a brick wall, flanked at regular distances with round or square towers. The streets are narrow and dirty, having a gutter running through the centre, the houses low, with flat roofs, commonly built either of mud or of brick, and each has a small court surrounded with a high wall. They have seldom or ever any windows to the street, and that part of the sitting-room which fronts the court is entirely open, with a large glass window, and canvas curtain to let down when not in use. The courts of those belonging to the higher ranks are in general divided into parterres of flowers, with a fountain of water playing in the middle.

Speaking of the town of Koom, between Teheran, the present, and Ispahan, the former metropolis of Persia; Mr. K. takes occasion to observe, that

About ten miles to the north of the Town is a very curious hill, in the middle of the plain, called by some Nemuck Kho, or the Mountain of Salt, and by others Kho Palisman, the Mountain of the Talisman. According to the tradition of the country, no person ever attempted to ascend this hill with impunity, and it is said that the few who have succeeded in gaining its summit, have never since been heard of. When Ali Murad Khan was in the zenith of his power, he offered a considerable reward to any of his followers who would go to the top; several made the attempt, but

before they had got more than half way up, fear proved more predominant than even avarice, the ruling passion of the Persians, and they all returned without effecting their object.

A story of much the same nature, is told of Mount Ararat: that the cold and clouds often elevated a region should deter natives of a warm climate from reaching the summit is not surprising; but whether they would deter natives of Switzerland, like those who ascended Mont Blanc, formerly, or the *Finster Aarhorn*, the second highest peak of the Alps, lately, may be questioned. It may be more than questioned, whether they would find any beams of Noah's Ark on the summit, when they had arrived there.

On the southern shore of the Araxes, and almost opposite Erivan, is the famous Mount Ararat, where, in conformity with oriental tradition, Noah's Ark is said to have rested. Indeed they still assert and believe that a portion of it yet remains on the extreme peak of the rock, which is inaccessible to man.

Ararat is a detached mountain with two summits. It is called Zagros by Strabo, and Mosdius by Pliny, and the people in its vicinity give it the names of Agridugh, Aghergada, and Mosius. In one of its flanks is an abyss or precipice of prodigious depth, and of a rough and black appearance. It is covered with smoke, and Doctor Reniegg says that he and his companion saw it vomit fire for three days successively.

Tournefort attempted to ascend this mountain in vain, but Sluys, the Dutch traveller, succeeded in reaching the hermit's cell, travelling each day at the rate of five miles. He passed through many clouds, and found the hermit in a small cave, hewn out of the rock, where he had resided 30 years.

The following observation may happily prove of use to some of our traders in the Gulf of Persia.

The Port of Cangoon, containing 6 or 7,000 inhabitants, and also subject to an independent Arab Shiek, has one of the safest roadsteads on the Persian shore, where a frigate may ride at anchor in the most boisterous weather. Here good water and fire wood (a very scarce commodity in the Gulf) can be procured at all times.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA.

PROGRESS OF THE *CHRISTIAN RELIGION,* AMONG THE NATIVES.

THE following is from the Missionaries employed by the Church Missionary Society.

AT MADRAS.

Feb. 2, 1815.—An agreement having been made, by the Corresponding Committee, with the owner of a house in Madras, for fifteen pagodas a month (or 6l.), we proposed to occupy the same. It is situated in a pretty large garden.

We are here in the very midst of idolaters; and, since the owner of our house and garden is a native, we have, in this very garden, close to the house, a place of Heathen Worship. This consists of a tree, with extended branches; its trunk surrounded by little black stones cut into figures, which are the idolaters' gods, and before which they offer their adorations. Although the owner has strictly forbidden any one to continue worship here (since it seems to be but a private place of worship), nor to use the tank close by for washing, and desired us not to suffer those things, yet three men seem determined not to leave off: they come every morning, and have here their morning service.

I had the following conversation with the idolater: "Why do you do this?" pointing to the stones.—"Sir, that is our god." But can this stony god hear you? Can he see you?" He laughed, and of course would not say yes.

March 6.—The idolater mentioned on the 17th of February still continues to ornament his stones with flowers, and to adore them. I called him in to-day, and asked him why he continued this practice, notwithstanding the good advice I had given him.

He said, at last, that if I would not have it, he would not come any more to these stones.

March 8.—Walking early in the morning in the garden, I found a man gathering flowers from the shrubs round our house, for ornamenting their gods. I asked him why he did so. He said for the Swami (Gods). I entered then into conversation

on the folly of serving gods that have ears, but cannot hear; mouths, but cannot speak; and eyes, but cannot see; and shewed him the reasonable service of God in Jesus Christ. He listened with attention, and assented to what I said about the idols.

April 8.—Two Heathens of the Pandaran Caste, one of them a teacher, came and desired to hear the Word of Truth. Their stony and wooden gods, he said were foolish things: he wished to know the true God.

The Roman Catholics, when asked the reason of their desiring the Testament, gave us in general this answer: "In our Church we hear Latin, which we do not understand; we wish to read and understand ourselves." An aged person among them seemed to be a zealot. His business, he said, is to converse with the Heathen about the truth. When receiving the Testament, he appeared to be greatly joyful; and, in a pathetic manner, sang the following lines in Tamul, which, when I did not understand them, he gave afterwards in writing to our servant:—"The true God sent you, his chosen, for our sake. For that you have gladly given us the Gospel, in order to learn it, and to walk faithfully, in peace and according to the truth, we give you, Sir, our united thanks."

Last week some of the Pariah Christians (the lowest Caste) came and requested us to take their children into our School. We did not hesitate to admit them; but, as the Malabar Caste dare not even touch the Pariah Caste, and would think it a pollution to stand together with the children of that Caste before the same card, it occasioned some consideration.

June 19.—There are now above 110 children in the School, consisting of children of Protestant Christians, of Roman Catholics, and of Heathen. We have the satisfaction to see little scruple about their Castes. High and low Castes learn together.

The reader cannot but be pleased to see the most inveterate of the Hindoo prejudices giving way before the zealous steadiness of these worthy promoters of Truth and knowledge. As Caste is the great obstacle to the progress of Christianity, which considers all men as brethren, made of the same blood, every instance of the distinction conferred by that ancient notion, being removed, is well entitled to attention.

TRANQUEBAR.

We have occasionally reported the state of Dr. John's Schools, at Tranquebar: the following is the latest report that has reached us. We are happy to see Heathen of several Castes, in conjunction with Mahomedans, &c. This also augurs well.

Jan. 2, 1815.—According to custom, we received congratulations for the New Year from various persons. Among them were the Scholars of the Malabar and English, and the Portuguese Schools. Among the former were also those boys who hitherto attended my weekly instructions. Some of them delivered, in the name of the rest, a written congratulation, which they had learned by heart. Its simplicity was pleasing, and the whole was affecting.

ADMITTED,	To end Jan. to	
	of June	1814 1815
Into the English and Tamul Schools:		
Protestant Christian	128	11
Roman Christian	103	17
Brahmin Heathen	67	16
Sootra Heathen	905	213
Mahomedan		33
	1402	
Into the Pariah Schools:		
Sootra	17	· ·
Protestant Boys	238	· ·
Ditto Girls	124	· ·
Ditto Boys and Girls		13
Roman Catholic		32
Heathen	58	9
Mahomedan		2
	493	
Total	1985	

CEYLON.

We are desired to correct an inadvertency in our Report of the Conversion of a Budha Priest, by the instrumentality of Mr. Clough, in Vol. III, p. 100, N.S. That Gentleman was sent out by the Wesleyan Methodist Society for Foreign Missions, and arrived at Ceylon about Midsummer, 1814.

The following is part of the General Report, concerning this island and its natives.

The climate, though warm, is not intolerable. For two hours in the morning, and two in the evening, it is most delightful. The inhabitants are exceedingly indolent. The cocoa-nut tree is a nursery for idleness, as a small garden of them supplies a family with every thing they want; from them they get meat, drink, oil, &c. and even timber to cover their houses. Very few, even of grown men, wear any clothing higher than their loins; so that

the most of the pupils are naked from the waist up, and several of them are young men: but we hope in some time to prevail on them to cover all their bodies; for nothing must be attempted on a sudden with the natives.

A converted Moorman has from five to forty Mahomedans with him every day, to whom he reads such parts of the Koran as mention Jesus Christ, and shews the same to them in the Malabar Testament; and what is most astonishing, he lives in peace and safety in the midst of them, and they bear him patiently, and with apparent satisfaction.

It is singular to see the difference of character between the Budhist Priests and the Brahmans of the Continent.—The Brahmans are of a reserved and forbidding disposition: they spend their time chiefly in their temples; and, when an European, or a Christian, approaches and would enter, they retire, and close the doors and themselves within; for they consider it as one of the most horrid profanations of their temple, for a Christian to enter. But the Priests of Budhu are men of a mild, affable disposition; and it seems to afford them pleasure when Europeans visit their temples: they readily admit them into any part, and will answer any questions which are proposed to them.

The priests are known by having their heads clean shaved. They are dressed in a loose yellow garment, and live chiefly by begging. Those of them who have a temple are rather better circumstanced, though their income is very small: for the people, in general, are miserably poor. When they go to worship, they carry their offering; some, a particular kind of flowers, (this is the lowest degree of offering,) others a little fruit, &c.

Speaking of their Festivals, says the writer,

The most remarkable was at the opening of a new preaching temple. It continued two days and two nights. All their places of worship are built on the highest hills which they can find. We got thither about eight o'clock in the evening. When we arrived nearly at the summit of the hill, a report of our coming going before us, we were met with blazing torches to convey us to the place.

The place covered a square of about fifteen yards, open on all sides for entrance. Two pulpits stood in the centre. It was lighted up with lamps in every direction. Crowds of people assembled from all quarters; none coming without an offering of some kind. Such quantities of eatables

and fruits I never before saw collected together. Several, both men and women, who could not bring great offerings, made it up by consenting to be placed in the aisles with lamps upon their heads; some of whom engaged to stand twelve, some fourteen, some sixteen hours: during that time they were not to move a limb: the reward would be, that, when they are born again into this world, the god Budhu will take care that they have plenty of light. The same reward they expect in all their other offerings. One of the grand tenets of their religion seems to be the transmigration of souls. Before the high-priest and the inferior priests assembled, our attention was particularly attracted by a band of Malabar Singers and Musicians, who all sat upon the ground; the singers forming a circle, with the musicians in the middle.

About nine o'clock the priests came in great pomp, and ascended the two pulpits. One preaches in the Cingalese language, and it requires another to interpret. The subject of their preaching is nothing more than the relation of great actions which have been performed by Budhu. But I ought to have observed that this service began by prayer. It was offered up by a Cingalese to the high-priest after he had ascended the pulpit: the subject of the petition was, that the priest would preach well to the surrounding multitudes. This was in the Shanscrit Language. After this, the priest read their Commandments; and, at the end of each, all the people uttered aloud a word, which signifies "That is good!" or "Amen." After this he began to preach; and, every time he mentioned the name of Budhu, the people cried out as above, at the same time bowing themselves down. This noise was so loud, that we could hear it a mile from the place.

The inhabitants of the northern part of the island are Malabars. They speak Tamul, and profess the Hindoo Religion. Their superstitious prejudice in favour of their own religion is almost unconquerable. They contract marriages at a very early age. I saw a married couple: the husband twenty-one, and his wife only seven years of age. The Brahmans are a most deceitful and treacherous set of men; and by their art, they succeed in imposing on the minds of the people the most absurd tenets. The most learned amongst them are, in general, infidels! Many of them are very intelligent men, well acquainted with Oriental Literature, and have a considerable knowledge of general history.

I have had the pleasure of conversing with some of them, whom I have been surprised to find not so inimical to the spread of Christianity as is generally represented. They say it is written in their books, that a religion will come from the West, and prevail throughout the world. On asking what religion they supposed it would be, they said, the Christian. I have had several very interesting conversations with the head Brahmin in the island. We conversed largely on the principles of the Hindoo Religion. On the subject of Christianity he displayed much candour, and seemed willing to know the truth. He told me there were four crimes that could never be pardoned; murder, blasphemy, theft, and lying.

On that part of the island there are also seven thousand Moormen (Mahomedans). These are, in general, a very inquisitive race. Many of them have lately begun to read the Scriptures with great attention; and some are almost persuaded to be Christians. One has embraced Christianity with all his heart. He goes among his countrymen, proclaiming to them the word of life. Some listen with great seriousness, and others are much exasperated: indeed, sometimes his life has been in danger. I asked him, if he was not afraid: he replied, "Afraid! no; why should I be afraid? God is with me!"

The Cingalese, who inhabit the south of the island, and are worshipers of Budhu, are a most indolent and ignorant people. They seem to possess fewer prejudices against Christianity than the Malabars; but I think this arises chiefly from their great indifference about all religion. It is extremely difficult to ascertain what are their religious principles. Out of about one thousand priests, who are on the island, there are scarcely two to be found who agree in their sentiments. They say that Nahabracmea is their great god; — and that he dwells in the highest heaven, but does not trouble himself with the affairs of this world. Besides him, they have gods, whose names they can mention, to the number of THIRTY THOUSAND! They deny the existence of a Creator, and maintain that the world owes its being to chance! They hold the doctrine of the Transmigration of Souls for a certain term, and then Total Annihilation. Budhu is the object of their worship; because they think that he superintends all the actions of men. They tell us that Budhu has been incarnated several hundred times, and has always done something for the benefit of mankind. They admit that nothing was ever known but by oral

tradition; till, after a lapse of several hundred years, a set of priests, in concert, wrote of him. Their tradition, in respect of the earth, is, that it is supported on three rocks; that these rocks are supported on water; and that the water is supported on the winds! The priests wear long yellow garments: they are very abstemious, shave their heads, never marry, nor drink wine or spirits of any sort, and eat only once a day. They are much influenced by fear; and dread the power of evil spirits, which leads them to pay religious adoration to the Devil. On entering a new-built house, they offer sacrifices, and earnestly intreat the Devil not to visit them with afflictions. When any one is ill, a large concourse of people assembles together; and, by sacrifices, music, dancing, singing, and praying, they endeavour to prevail on the evil spirit to leave the sick body.

The Roman Catholics are not one removed from the Heathen. They have only changed the names of the Heathen Gods, and given them Christian Names, retaining all the heathenish superstitions.

The Protestants, so called, are not in a much better condition than either the worshippers of Budhu or the Roman Catholics. But, in the midst of this abounding wickedness and ignorance, there is a willingness to hear; and, this being the case, I do not doubt of seeing glorious days in this part of the world.

It was a principle of the Buddhist Religion, that the King of Candy was protected by Budhu, and that, consequently, he could never be dethroned. Many begin to stagger, in consequence of recent events.

The conversion of the Buddhist Priest to Christianity has occasioned great alarm, and some Buddhists are beginning to tremble for the safety of their religion. The Priest is now employed in translating the Scriptures into the Cingalese and Pali.

There are several schools established in Ceylon, as in other places, also; they will, no doubt, in time produce extensive benefit. North America has lately sent four Missionaries to this island.

There seems to be a spreading conviction among the people of India, of the despicable nature of Idols: when conversed with on the subject, they very rarely venture to defend them. It may justly be hoped that, as this prejudice abates, the patrons of these Idols, the Brahmans, and priests of the temples, will lose their influence, and that as this corruption disappears, the splendour of truth will become, and be seen to be, more conspicuous.

TARTARY: ASTRACHAN.

The following information, which states, the progress of the press among a people which greatly need instruction, is pleasing. These advantages they owe to the benevolent exertions of the Edinburgh Missionary Society.

Here Messrs. Mitchell and Dickson are stationed. A printing-press is established; and, on the 20th of November (the date of the last letter), three sheets and a half of an Edition of the Psalms, translated into Turkish by Mr. Dickson, were thrown off. James Peddie and Andrew Hunter, two of the ransomed Natives, were engaged in the Printing Office, along with Mr. Mitchell; the former at the press, and the latter at the cases: besides a German pressman, from Georghiwsk. From the beginning of September, when they first received permission from the Governor to commence their MISSIONARY labours, they had distributed nearly 200 copies of the Turkish or Tartar New Testament printed at Karass, together with a great number of Tracts in the same language, among the Tartars in the city, but chiefly among Persian Merchants; by whom they were received with uncommon eagerness, completely understood, and carried away with them to Derbent, Shirvan, and even to Ispahan. There is every prospect, therefore, that when the Persian New Testament, publishing by the Russian Bible Society, is ready for distribution, it will obtain an easy entrance into the Persian Dominions, and be gratefully received by the inhabitants. At Astrachan, also, the repugnance of the Tartars to the circulation of the New Testament, which at first was extremely great, appears to be considerably diminished; and, in particular, one of the most powerful of that tribe, from having threatened to injure the Missionaries, is become so friendly, as to have received a New Testament himself, and to have expressed a willingness that others of his countrymen should accept of copies, if they were so inclined.

In itinerating among the Kirghisian Tartars who are settled in tents in the neighbourhood of Orenburg, Mr. Macalpine is assisted by Walter Buchanan, a converted Circassian, one of the youths ransomed at Karass, whose piety, knowledge of the Scriptures, and Christian Zeal, the Missionaries speak of in the highest terms. The Kirghisians, though Mahomedans by profession, are represented to be in general ignorant of the hateful doctrines of that religion; and have welcomed and received instruction in the truth of Christianity with gratitude and earnestness.

ON THE
POSSIBILITY OF PENETRATING
INTO

THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA.

We understand that the vessel called the Congo, has departed for her destination; and that the adventurous travellers who propose to enlighten Europe on the subject of African communications and productions, have departed in her for that purpose. If report speak truth, the expedition proposed up the river Congo, is to be contemporary with another, that is to follow the route taken by Parke, and to be conducted on the same principles as guided that unfortunate traveller. We have found our best informed friends differ in opinion from ourselves, on the propriety of accompanying this attempt by a military force. Our judgment is, that a knowledge of the country should be previously obtained by traffic; and, that traffic might enable those appointed to conduct it, to obtain information essentially necessary before any considerable number of persons be committed to such undertaking. That the time of the year is of the first importance, cannot be denied; and we hope every thing from the zeal, spirit, and information of those engaged, who may derive the most essential advantages from the oversights of their adventurous precursor.

The following is translated from a French work on Africa, mentioned in our third vol. page 415. N. S. It forms the eighth chapter of the first volume of that work.

Within a few years the passion for discovery, united with the dictates of philanthropy, have excited the desire to penetrate into the interior of Africa. The liberal ideas promulgated by the Society for suppressing the Slave Trade, have promoted the hope of carrying civilization and liberty into one of the greatest divisions of the ancient world; a quarter of the globe which seems to have been at all times devoted to slavery, and which, in spite of the progress of ages, still remains plunged in the deepest barbarity. The travels of Vaillant [the writer should rather have said, of the Missionaries, and others, who have penetrated to Latakoo] in South Africa, of Mungo Park, in the interior of

Africa, [on the West] and of Hornemaun, in Fezzau [on the North] begin to demonstrate the possibility of success attending such an enterprise.

It is out of doubt that every year Africa is crossed in its widest part, that is to say, from the shores of the Atlantic Ocean to the Red Sea, by caravans containing thousands of people, whose pretence is religion, but whose principal object is commerce. In the Desert, among the Arabs, in Senegal, even, numbers of these Pilgrim Moors are met with, who are known by the name of *Sidy* [the writer should have said *Hadgi*] meaning *Saint*, a name given from respect, to those who have performed the journey to Mecca.

While I resided in Africa, there was in Senegal a person, named *Sidy Mouhammed*, of the family of the Scheriffs. As Scheriff and as *Sidy* [*Hadgi*] he had double claims to the veneration of the Moors. This man who was much whiter in his complexion than Moors in general, had been at Morocco and at Mecca, but had settled at Senegal, where he had a house, wife, children, slaves, and, in short, a sufficiency of fortune to render his situation easy. He had received a respectable education, his improvement of which was creditable to his natural talents: his disposition of mind was not easily penetrated: in commercial affairs he was esteemed faithful to his engagements.

In a former voyage to Africa I had begun to study the country, and to learn the language; in a second voyage I had been charged by the French Government with the duty of penetrating into the interior, after having visited the petty Princes on the coast. Certain treaties to be concluded, observations to be made on the Natural History of the Country, were the main objects of my excursion.

I had in part executed it: I had pushed as far as sixty or seventy leagues inland, on the frontiers of Bourba-Walof. I had acquired the language, I was habituated to the climate; I had sustained no more than one fit of sickness, from which I had effectually recovered. My youth, decided inclination for the natural sciences, a strong inclination for travelling, a constitution sufficiently good, though not extremely robust, the obstacles I had already overcome, and which therefore, emboldened me to meet others that might oppose me, with cheerfulness, all supported my extreme desire of penetrating into Africa. M. le Chevalier Boufflers, then Governor of Senegal, who had always treated me with an affection truly paternal, pa-

tronized my dispositions, and adopted my projects.

I conversed with *Sidy Mouhammed* on the subject; he undertook to conduct me, and the negro attendants, with the Europeans who might accompany me: the sum was agreed on: ten thousand francs was the sum to be paid in hand by the government, for the chief of the caravan; two thousand crowns for each of the whites who accompanied me, one thousand crowns for each of the negro slaves which should be engaged in the expedition. Each sum, according to the rank of the party, was reduced to half in case of death, while on the journey, whether occasioned by sickness, or by any other cause over which Mouhammed had no controul. His wives, his children, his slaves, remained as pledges for his fulfilment of the treaty. We were to cross over to Egypt, and to be conducted safe to Alexandria or to Cairo, to return to Europe according to our own pleasure or opportunity.

This small caravan was to be composed of no more than two or three whites, including myself, also of two negro slaves. A great number of persons multiplies the chances of disease, or may more easily give cause of inquietude to the inhabitants of the interior. I could speak the Waloff language; I knew a few words of Arabic, and I intended to acquire that language: my design was to assume the Arab dress, and to cause a French serjeant and a soldier who had accompanied me on a former expedition, to do the same. I went to France to receive ultimate instructions: this was in 1788:—M. de Colonne had quitted the ministry, the Revolution advanced rapidly, and the scheme was abandoned.

M. Brisson is, therefore mistaken, when he asserts, in the preface to the History of his shipwreck, that *Sidy-Mouhammed* dissuaded M. M. Sparmann and Wadstrom, both Swedes, whom I very well knew at Senegal, from undertaking a journey into the interior of the country;—unless perhaps, not finding the same inducement in the proposals made to him, at the time, he would not undertake to conduct them safely.

I conclude then, that it is possible to cross Africa, and that it is not attended with any extraordinary difficulties. The following are the means which are likely to be most successful in such an undertaking.

The first condition is to meet with an intelligent Arab or Moor, over whom the contracting party possesses a determined influence, and who may, therefore, be depended on: this man must be engaged as

conductor of the whole: a Sidy [Hadgi] who has already performed the journey to Mecca, is the man who ought to be chosen in preference. No Negro, unless it be a Merchant Mandingo, is competent to serve as guide in this attempt. The white man who is chief of the Caravan, should possess a firm state of health, fund of gaiety and spirit not to be overcome by the most vexatious incidents, a patience without bounds, mildness and firmness, equally boundless.

An acquaintance with the Arabic language is very necessary; a knowledge of medicine and surgery would be extremely useful.

I do not mention other sciences, nor the intelligence necessary to prepare a traveller for the journey; the more he possessed, the greater would be the fruits of the expedition. [We therefore add, that a habit of reading Arabic, with a few Arabic books on proper subjects, suited to the capacities of such Natives as might be met with, also a perfect knowledge of Mohammedan customs, and prejudices, would be found extremely essential.]

Two or three persons, at most, should accompany the principal, a greater number, as I have already said, would increase the chances of disease. This number would be sufficient to preserve, in case of accident, the observations made by those who might fall in the attempt.

An equal number of camels as of men would be necessary, to carry burdens, whether of the persons themselves, or of their provisions, or of their property; they should be but very slightly laden, and their lading so disposed, that what was carried by a camel, which fell sick, was drooping, or wearied, might readily be divided among those which retained their strength, without adding to the burthen of these which remained, beyond their strength to carry.

Gold and silver are almost useless in such expeditions. A selection of goods suitable to the places intended to be passed, should be formed: but the quantity should, by no means, be too considerable: it would excite the cupidity of the barbarians, and would occasion the greatest misfortunes. Neither should more of them be shewn than was absolutely necessary for daily wants; nor any carried but what was of light weight, and of small compass.

Good fire-arms are necessary; but not shewy, without gilding or inlaid silver decorations: the propriety of having proper ammunition, and especially good powder, must strike every body.

It would be folly to think of living in the European manner from the very com-

mencement of the Journey: nevertheless, a few eakes of portable soup may be taken, which, in case of disorder, may prove salutary. Spirituous liquors are completely out of the question: among the Moors they would occasion censure; the Negroes possess the sense of smelling to a degree so exquisite, that to deceive them is impossible; nor would they let any person rest, until they had obtained the whole quantity, little or much.

The dress should be completely Arabian; that is to say, a shirt or tunic of Guinea-blue; a cloth in the form of a turban on the head, a second, whether of cotton or of wool, answering the purposes of a cloak, and drawers, or a kind of pantaloons, of cotton; no stockings; sandals on the feet are, already, a kind of luxury.

The time of departure should be fixed immediately after the rainy season is over; it is not till a month after the rains have ceased, that it would be advisable, or possible, to start, during which the immense marshes formed by the fallen waters, would be diminishing, and obstacles, otherwise insurmountable, would be gradually abating; supposing the point of departure to be Senegal or Goree. The rains end at the beginning of October; about the beginning of November, therefore, the journey might commence. In the course to be followed, every care should be taken to avoid the Moors: that perfidious people massacre travellers without pity, or reduce them to slavery, after having stripped them of every thing; it is better, therefore, to cross the different kingdoms of Nigritia, whence a stranger might be ransomed, and where the persons of travellers would be respected, especially if they were under the protection of a *talib* or Marabout-sidi, i. e. a saint.

Supposing the place of departure to be Senegal or Goree, I shall indicate the course to be followed. I do not mean to name the villages: they may be seen on the Itinerary given by M. Rubaut, who was sent to Galam, in 1786, in M. Durand's *Voyage au Senegal*, Paris, 1802, 2 vols. 2to. M. D. was at that time Director of the Senegal Company. This envoy occupied about a month in going to Fort St. Joseph: the Marabout, who served him as a guide, was about the same length of time in returning. The distance from Senegal to Galam is estimated at about a hundred and fifty leagues.

Departing from Senegal, from Gandoit or Mouit, a village of Cayor, the way lies into the Walof country, which is to be crossed. But, if departing from Goree, setting off from the village of Ben, the

country of Cayor is to be crossed: from whatever place the departure is taken, the states of Bourba-Walof must be crossed, also the country of Barre, that of Bamboos, that of Meriné, the state of Bondou, by, which we arrive at Galam; from thence travelling up the river Senegal, by land, we pass the cataracts of the rock Felou and Govinet; advancing towards the mountains in which the Niger takes its source. The endeavour then should be to reach Kamalia, where Mungo Park resided for a time; passing by the back of the mountains; and following the course of the Niger to Sego; the descending current brings us to Tombuctoo, or to Houssa, or Tockrur, not far from the shores of the Niger; there are considerable cities in the centre of Africa, to which caravans frequently resort, as well from Morocco, as from Tunis, or Tripoli, or from Egypt, or Abyssinia. From hence, therefore a Caravan may be accompanied to Egypt, proceeding by Kasna, and Agadea, crossing a part of the desert, to the country of Bornou, from thence to the Kubbabée-Shrars, and so to upper Egypt.

It cannot be concealed that various obstacles are to be overcome in such a journey; but, I think, whoever is fortunate enough to arrive at Tambuctoo or at Tockrur, will have performed the most hazardous portion of the journey. Arabs who have frequently effected this expedition are often met with in Senegal; as are Mandingoes on the Gambia. In 1786 M. Derneville, captain of the African battalion, who performed the journey to Galam, going up the river, was told of a letter written by white men, which had been brought by Mandingo merchants from above Galam; this letter they had received, at the distance of thirty five days' journey, from other merchants, but it was not forwarded, because they could find nobody who would give the price demanded for it. A great number of reports of this nature, were often in circulation at Senegal, and on the Gambia: they prove that the communication, however difficult it may be, is not impossible. When a powerful government determines to reward such attempts by distinctions or by recompense, there will always be found men bold enough to undertake them, and probably fortunate enough to accomplish them."

The latter sentence of this Essay we heartily wish may be descriptive of those of our countrymen who have entered on this hazardous enterprise. It should be understood, that the Arab merchants who compose the caravans reckon length of time as nothing.

DOMESTIC GAS LIGHTS.

It has hitherto been a just remark, that however well the Gas Light principle, or operation, might suit extensive premises, yet it was not calculated for those smaller demands, which may with propriety be denominated *home consumption*. Private families could receive no benefit from the discovery; neither did it afford them the means of rendering useful any substance that hitherto had been waste, or worthless. It was to be hoped, and expected, that this improvement would at length be made; and we conjecture, that the following account of attempts for that purpose, will lead to others, of greater advantage. It is well known, that the principle of the Gas affording light, is found in many substances; some of which are now treated as mere refuse: a mode of rendering these serviceable, seems to be all that is wanting to perfect the discovery;—for, after the operation of fire in producing light, what further properties can be looked for? It gives pleasure to think that the improvement has originated among our fellow-countrymen in the British Settlements in North America.

"Fort Ellis, Nova Scotia, Aug. 22, 1815.

"MR. EDITOR.—From a sense of the great benefits which society may derive from the following, we solicit a place in your valuable paper, so as to communicate our discoveries, for the general benefit of mankind, and of this province in particular. We think its utility will be universal throughout the whole continent of America, as it may be carried into effect so as to supersede in a great measure the consumption of candles and oil, whether in streets, warehouses, stores, workshops, or dwelling houses; it will be found beneficial to every rank and class of inhabitants. The simplicity and easy expense of materials, and in constructing an apparatus to put it into practice, will, we trust, render it an object worthy of public attention. We took about six ounces of birch bark, and about two ounces of pitch pine knots, which we put into a metal tea-kettle holding about a gallon; we secured the top with clay, to prevent the gas evaporating therefrom; then placing the kettle on the fire, in about five to seven minutes the

current of smoke began to play out of the nose of the kettle, to which we applied a lighted candle: it communicated with the gas as quick as gunpowder, and continued burning with a clear and bright light, equal to three candles, for the space of one hour and thirty minutes. At the next trial, after cleaning the kettle of all the substances, so as to ascertain the effects of the bark alone, we put ten ounces of birch bark, and lengthened the conductor with reeds, or rush-pipes, and applied a lighted candle as formerly to the current issuing from the pipes, and it continued to give a most beautiful light for the space of three hours without ever burning the reeds. We observed that there was about one or one and a half inch of current between the reed and the flame. The longer the conductor the more pleasant the light, so that from one conductor there may be a variety of lights, and that too may be carried to the distance of miles by means of a conductor. Though the assertion may seem strange to some, to those who are any way acquainted with the nature of gas, we are assured it will meet their approbation.

“Thus far, sir, we have detailed, and trust that future experiments will give demonstrative proof of its utility.

(Signed) “JAMES HARRIS.
 “JAMES HARPER.”

HINTS, PLANS, and PROCEEDINGS OF Benevolence.

*Homo sum :
Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.*

ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF THE
POOR OF LONDON.

REPORT to the General Meeting, Jan. 10,
1816.

In making the present Report it is requisite to comprise the distribution of Coals made by the Association in the winter of 1814, as well as that of the last season. In the former, one hundred and ninety-five chaldrons of coals were purchased, which, being Pool measure, yielded on re-sale two hundred and seven chaldrons twenty-five bushels, and were sold to the poor, bringing recommendations from subscribers, at one shilling per bushel. The distribution commenced on the 24th of January 1814, and continued till the 1st of April, being forty-seven days of delivery. The extreme severity of that winter, its long continu-

ance, and the consequent very high price of coals, rendered it peculiarly serviceable, especially when it is considered, it afforded great relief to not less than one thousand five hundred families residing in various parts of the metropolis. And though the loss incurred by the sale of coals in the winter 1814, amounted to 573*l. 7s.* yet the saving to the poor must have been to a much larger amount; coals being retailed for some weeks at 3*s.* and 3*s. 6d.* per bushel.

In the last winter, one hundred and eighty chaldrons of Coals were purchased, which yielded on re-sale one hundred and ninety-two chaldrons thirty-one bushels. These were mostly sold at the reduced price of 9*d.* per bushel. The distribution commenced on the 16th of January, and terminated on the 28th of March, being thirty-seven days of delivery. The avidity with which recommendations were sought from subscribers, and the gratitude expressed by the applicants, evinced the value and importance of this relief, which extended to not less than one thousand five hundred necessitous families in different parts of the metropolis. The experience of the Committee has fully convinced them of the eligibility of assisting the poor with fuel at a reduced price in the winter season, and they cannot believe that any other mode of relief would be equally serviceable and acceptable. They are also persuaded that the same sentiment of approbation and preference impresses the subscribers generally, from the great liberality with which this charity has been supported. The loss incurred by the sale of coals during the last winter has not been so great as in the former year, owing to the reduced price of the article, being 49*l. 12s. 1d.*

After the experience the Committee have now had, it may not be improper to allude to some of the advantages of a charity in Coals. How great an article of primary necessity fuel is to the poor, every one on reflection must be convinced, constituting as it were the *primum mobile* to their cheap and economical living; greatly promoting cleanliness, on which their health much depends; and in numerous cases affording the means of industry, especially to the female sex: but that the poor should be the only class of the community necessitated to pay an exorbitant price for coals, and at a time when their means of subsistence are also much diminished, may well claim our sympathy and regret! In this great and populous metropolis, which frequently contains many thou-

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sands of industrious mechanics and others, out of employ, or partially so, in the winter season, besides many other species of adversity and distress, there is no similar institution which continues its relief through the entire severity of the winter, and spreads its arms to all, without limitation of district. To adequately relieve the wants of the poor, in this respect, instead of one, there ought to be several depots in those parts of London where the poor principally abound, viz. *Spitalfields, Shoreditch, Mile-End and Ratcliff, St. Luke's, and Cripplegate, Clerkenwell, St. Giles's, Marybone, Westminster, Lambeth, and Southwark*: some of which places, by their remoteness from the CITY PUBLIC KITCHEN, though in so central a situation, preclude their inhabitants from that free participation in the intended relief which could be desired. In all those districts, there are not wanting many benevolent individuals, anxiously disposed towards the relief of the poor; and the Committee, from their past experience, can assure such, that by adopting the plan of this Institution, they may render them a beneficial assistance beyond what can easily be conceived, and at a less expense than by any other mode of relief. Private benevolence might be advantageously and easily directed into this new channel, if gentlemen, instead of giving money, which is too often mischievously abused, were to issue orders on some neighbouring coal-shed, and pay the difference in account.

With a view of extending the benefits of this charity as widely as possible, a judicious regulation was adopted by the Committee last winter, whereby the portage of Coals was rendered as cheap to applicants residing at a considerable distance, as to those in the vicinity of the Public Kitchen. The Coals sold by the Association being always of the best quality, will go much further in the consumption than the very ordinary kinds sold at chandlers' shops; the measure is also better, it is supposed nearly one peck in a bushel; and the Committee, by purchasing large quantities, and at the most eligible times, have considerable advantages in price, quality, and measure, the salvage on the latter nearly defraying the expense of the men necessarily attending the delivery.

The Committee are convinced that the distribution by recommendatory tickets from the subscribers, diffuses the benefits of the relief more extensively, and to a

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greater number of deserving objects than could be effected by any other mode, and it is most gratifying to them, to be able to assert, that the system of this charity affords such facilities to relief, that no necessitous or distressed person or family, residing in the City of London, or Parts Adjacent, need now be unrelieved in the essential article of Coals during the winter season.

The practical utility of this Institution being so great and evident, the Committee confidently rely on the continuance of that liberal and benevolent support from the subscribers and the public, which has hitherto been uniformly experienced.

Signed by Order and on
Behalf of the Committee,

WILLIAM GOODE,
Vice-President.

Dr. STATEMENT of COAL ACCOUNT from January 5th to May 10th 1814.

1814.	<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>L. s. d.</i>
Jan. 5.	To Balance in Bankers' hands from the Associations' Fund	197 4 1
April 1.	To sale of 7,477 Bushels of Coals, at 1s. per Bushel	373 17 0
	Subscriptions	829 11 6
		<hr/>
		£1,400 12 7

1814.	<i>Disbursements.</i>	<i>L. s. d.</i>
Jan. 24.	By Purchase of 195 Chaldron of Coals, average 84s.	818 9 0
May 10.	Expenses of 47 days of delivery of do	60 9 6
	Printer's Bill, Advertisements, Expenses, &c.	68 5 6
	Cash repaid to Trustees	39 7 10
	Balance	414 0 9
		<hr/>
		£1,400 12 7

Dr. Ditto STATEMENT from Jan. 1st 1815 to Jan. 10th 1816.

1815.	<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>L. s. d.</i>
Jan. 1.	To Balance	414 0 0
Feb. 15.	Produce by Sale of 2,832 Bushels of Coals at 1s.	116 12 0
March 28.	Ditto by Sale of 4,611 Bushels of Coals at 9d.	172 18 3
	Subscriptions	706 15 0
Dec. 5.	Interest on Exchequer Bills	13 1 3
		<hr/>
		£1,423 7 3

1815. <i>Disbursements.</i>	L.	s.	d.
Jan. 16. By Purchase of 180 Chaldrons of Coals, average 63s. 4d.	570	0	0
March 28. Expenses of 37 days Delivery of do.	50	9	9
Printers' Bill, Advertisements, &c.	56	8	11
Repairs, Furniture, and Incidentals	108	5	8
Cash advanced to Trustees for Lease of House in Friar Street	50	0	0
Sept. 21. Purchase of 60 Chaldrons of Coals for the Winter 1815 and 1816, at 55s.	166	5	0
1816.			
Jan. 10. Ditto of 30 Chaldrons of Coals for ditto, at 61s.	91	10	0
Cash in hand 80 9 11			
Ditto 3 Exchequer Bills			
300 0 0			
	330	9	11
	L.1,423	7	3

Note. The distribution of Coals for the present winter commenced on Monday, the 18th of December, 1815, for three days in the week, and the best Coals are now selling at 9d. per bushel, at the City Public Kitchen, Blackfriars, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, between the hours of 10 and 2, to applicants bringing recommendations from Subscribers.

National Register:

FOREIGN.

AMERICA: BRITISH.

Canada, Destructive Fire.

Extract of a letter from Quebec, dated Feb. 4, 1816:—"On the night of the 26th January, a very alarming and destructive fire took place, which totally consumed the arsenal and the whole range of buildings to the end towards Palace-gate guard-house, the artillery barracks and the office of ordnance were saved by much exertion, with the private houses opposite the buildings destroyed.

AMERICA: UNITED STATES.

AMERICAN TARIFF.—NEW DUTIES.

The following is a copy of the duties hereafter to be levied on foreign importations: it is of great importance to the Merchants of Europe; and to none more

than those of our own country. We, therefore, give it entire.

First. Free of duty.—All articles for the use of the United States,—philosophical apparatus, &c.; books and all articles for the use of schools &c. specimens in natural history, &c. wearing apparel, and personal baggage in actual use of persons coming into the United States; regulus^o of antimony; bark of cork trees manufactured; animals for breeding; unwrought burr stones; clay unwrought; bullion, copper in any shape for use of mint, copper or brass in pigs or bars, old copper, tin in pigs or bars, old brass, and old pewter, furs undressed, lapis calaminaris, plaster of Paris, rags of any kind of old clothes, wool and wood unmanufactured (except mahogany and dyewood), zinc, tutenage, and spelter, and olive oil in casks for manufacturers.

Second. Ad valorem duties of seven and a half per cent. Dyeing drugs and their materials not subject to other duty, gum arabic, gum senegal, jewellery, gold and silver watches and clocks, or parts of either, and frames of clocks; laces of thread, silk, or cotton.

15 per cent.—All articles not free, and not subject to any specific duty.

20 per cent.—Linens of all kinds, cambrics, lawns, hempen cloths, sail cloth, Russia and German linens, silk, and thread gloves and hose; silks, satins, and all articles of which silk is the material or chief value.

22 per cent.—All articles manufactured of brass, copper, iron, steel, pewter, lead, and tin, of which any of those materials are of chief value; brass and iron ware, cutlery, pins, needles, buttons, and buckles of all kinds; gilt, plated, and japanned wares of all kinds; cannon, muskets, fire and side arms.

28 per cent.—Woolen manufactures of all kinds, and all articles of which wool is the material or chief value.

33½ per cent.—Cotton manufactures of all descriptions of which cotton is the material or chief value; china-ware, earthenware, stone ware, porcelain and glass-manufactures; bonnets and caps for women, fans, feathers, ornaments for head-dresses, artificial flowers, and millinery; hats and caps of wool, fur, leather, chip, straw, or silk; cosmetics, washes, balsams, perfumes, painted floor-cloths, mats of grass or flags, salad oil, pickled capers, anchovies, &c., and sweetmeats.

35 per cent.—Cabinet wares and all manufactures of wood, carriages of all descriptions, and parts thereof, leather, and all

made of it, or of which the material is of chief value ; paper of all descriptions ; brushes, canes, whips, printing-type, and clothing ready made.

Third—Articles charged with specific duties.—Ale, beer and porter in bottles, per gall. 20 cents ; do, in casks, 10 ; alum per lb. 3 ; bottles, black glass, per gross, 144 ; boots per pair, 200 ; bristles, per lb. 5 ; cards, playing, per pack, 30 ; cables and cordage, tarred, per lb. 5 ; do, untarred, yarn, twine, and pack thread, 4 ; candles, tallow, per lb. 3 ; wax and spermaceti, do. 4 ; cassia, Chinese, 6 ; cinnamon, 25 ; cloves 25 ; cheese, 9 ; chocolate, 6 ; coal, per bushel, 1 ; copperas, cwt. 60 ; copper in sheets, rods, bolts or nails, 4 ; coffee, per lb. 6 ; cotton, 3 ; currants, 3 ; figs, 3 ; fish, foreigu caught, per quintal, 100 ; mackarel, 150 ; salmon, 200, all other pickled, 100 ; glass, window, 8 by 10, per one hundred square feet, 250 ; 10 by 12, 275 ; above 10 by 12, 325 ; glue, per lb. 5 ; gunpowder, 6 ; hemp, per cwt. 150 ; iron in bars, 75 ; in sheets, rods or hoops, rolled iron in bars or bolts, 150 ; indigo, per pound, 15 ; lead, in pigs, bars or sheets, 1 ; red or white, dry or ground in oil, per lb. 3 ; mahogany, 100 ; mace, per lb. 5 ; nails, 3 ; nutmegs, 60 ; pepper, 8 ; pimento, 6 ; raisins in jars and boxes, 3 ; all others, 2 ; salt, per bushel of 56lbs. 20 ; steel, per cwt. 100 ; segars, per m. 250 ; spirits from grain, viz. first proof per gallon, 42 ; 2d, 45 ; 3d, 48 ; 4th, 52 ; 5th, 60 ; above 75 ; spirits from other materials, 1st and 2d proof, 38 ; 3d, 42 ; 4th, 48 ; 5th, 57 ; above 75 ; shoes and slippers of silk, per pair, 40 —of leather, 50 ; children's, 20 ; spikes, per lb. 2 ; soap, 3 ; sugar, brown, 2½ ; white clayed or powdered, 4 ; lump, 9 ; loaf, 12 ; candy, 12 ; snuff, 12 ; tallow, 1 ; tea, from China direct, bohea, 10 ; sou-chong and black, 25 ; imperial, gunpowder and gomee, 50 ; hyson and young hyson, 40 ; hyson skin and other green, 28 ; tea from other places, bohea, 14 ; souchong, &c. 34 ; gunpowder, imperial gunpowder, and gomee, 68 ; hyson and young hyson, 56 ; hyson skin and other green, 38 ; tin plates, per 100 square feet, 150 ; tobacco manufactured, other than snuff and segars, 10 ; woods ; dyeing, viz. logwood per ton, 500 ; nicaragua, 1200 ; whitening, per lb. 1 ; umbrellas or parasols of silk, 260 ; do. of other materials, 100 ; frames for do. 75 —wines, viz. London particular Madeira and Champaigne, per gallon 100 ; other Madeira, 80 ; burgundy, champaigne, rhenish, and tokay, 75 ; sherry and St. Luce, 60 ; claret and other wines imported in bottles, 70 ; Lisbon, Oporto, and other wines of Sicily and Port, 50 ; Teneriffe, Fayal, and

others of Western Islands, 40 ; all others 25."

On the Means of Checking Fires in Churches.

The following remarks are deserving of attention : not only because Churches are exposed to accidents from fires, by workmen, &c. but, also, especially from lightning, and other atmospheric phenomena.

From the great height of church-steeples, says a New England paper, it is extremely difficult, when they take fire, to convey water enough to them to extinguish it ; and it is not a little dangerous to place men upon them for the purpose. A very large amount of property, in our country, is vested in churches, and the sum is constantly increasing ; and as steeples, from the great quantity of wood used in erecting and finishing them, are often much exposed to take fire, it is an object of considerable importance, as far as possible, to guard against the evil. The following method is adopted at Hartford, in Connecticut. A large reservoir is placed on each floor in the steeple sufficient to contain one or two hogsheads, which is kept filled with brine, made so strong that it will neither freeze in the winter, nor become putrid in the summer ; by the side of them is placed a number of fire-buckets, in order, that if a fire should break out in the neighbourhood, a number of men may immediately repair to the spot, and be prepared, in a moment, to extinguish the first sparks that may kindle. Brine, it is well known is much more efficacious in extinguishing fire, than mere water.

BARBARY POWERS.

Tunis.—At a time when the piracies of these States have attracted so much attention, and excited so much outcry among the continental traders, a German Journal has published the following brief notice respecting Tunis, extracted from an unpublished MS. of Mr. Holk, who was for seven years, from 1801 to 1807, Danish Consul at that state. He estimates the population of the kingdom of Tunis in 1807, after the plague had carried off 780,000 persons, at 3,000,000 ; and the population of the city of Tunis at 180,000 souls. The number of Arabs exceeded that of Moors. The number of Christian slaves generally varied from 1,500 to 2,000, of whom usually two-thirds were Neapolitans. Abating their slavery, the means of subsistence afforded them were not niggardly. The regular army amounted to about five thousand four hundred men, who were all Turks of Carugli (sons of

Turks and Mamelukes. One-fourth of them guard the forts, the best were in active service. There was, besides a Turkish and Bedouin cavalry corps, the Bey's guard, not exceeding 200 men, 3,000 regular Sionavi cavalry, and 7,000 irregular: the Bey could also, in case of necessity, raise 50,000 irregular Bedouins. The naval force of the government usually consisted of 20 Corsair ships, of which one was a frigate of 35 guns, 5 or 6 xebeks, of from 20 to 24 guns, 8 or 10 galliots with from 2 to 4 or 6 guns, but well manned with from 60 to 80 men. The private corsairs paid the Dey a tithe of their booty.

BELGIUM.

Prize for Poetry, won by a Lady.

The Royal Society of the Arts at Ghent having offered a gold medal to the author of the best Cantata on the Battle of Waterloo; 14 have been presented in the French, and 15 in the Flemish language. A lady, Mrs. Catherine Wilhelmina Bielderdick, of Amsterdam, obtained the Prize for the Flemish Cantata.

FRANCE.

Queen of France's Last Letter.

Few papers made greater impression on the public mind, than the last Will of Louis XVI. published and circulated throughout Europe, after his death. It is, therefore, easily explained why the wretches then in power suppressed this melancholy document from the world. It has already produced a considerable sensation in France.

In a late sitting of the Chamber of Deputies at Paris, the minister for foreign affairs communicated by the king's command, the following letter from the late Queen of France, Marie Antoinette, to her sister, Madame Elizabeth, written before the execution of the former in the hand writing of the Queen. — It was found among the papers of M. Courtois, an ex-conventionalist, lat ely deceased:

"Oct. 16, Half past Four, 1793.

"I write to you, sister, for the last time: I have just been condemned, not to a shameful death, it is only so to the guilty, but to go and rejoin your brother, innocent as he was. I hope to shew the same fortitude as he did in these last moments.

"I am calm as one is when one's conscience does not reproach us. I feel deep sorrow at abandoning my poor children—

good and tender sister, you know I lived but for them and you—by your affection you have sacrificed every thing to be with us. In what a situation do I leave you! I learnt, by the pleadings in my case, that my daughter was separated from you. Alas! poor child, I dare not write to her—she would not receive my letter. I know not whether this even will reach you. Receive them both with my blessing.

"I hope one day, when they will be older, they will be able to rejoin you and enjoy all your tender care. Let them both reflect upon what I never ceased to instil into them, that the principles and exact execution of their duties are the first bases of life, and that affection and mutual confidence will constitute the happiness of it. Let my daughter feel that at the age she is, she ought always to assist her brother with the councils which the greater experience she will have and her affection may suggest to her; let my son, in his turn, administer to his sister all the solicitude and services, which affection can inspire: finally, let them feel that in whatever position they may be, they cannot be truly happy but by their union. Let them take example by us—How often in our miseries has our affection afforded us consolation! —In happiness we have a double enjoyment when we can share it with a friend. And where can any be found more dear and tender than in one's own family?

"Let my son never forget the last word of his father, which I repeat expressly—Let him never seek to revenge our death!

"I have to speak to you of something very painful to my heart. I know how much pain this child has given you. Forgive him, my dear sister; think of his age, how easy it is to make a child say what one pleases, and even what he does not understand. A day will come, I hope, when he will feel more deeply the value of your goodness and tenderness for both.

"It remains for me to confide to you my last thoughts. I would have written them at the commencement of the process; but, besides that they would not let me write, the march of events has been so rapid, that I have not in reality had time.

"I die in the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion—in that of my fathers in which I was brought up, and which I have always professed, having no spiritual consolation to expect—not knowing if there still exists any priests of our religion; and even the place where I am, would expose them too much if they once entered it.

"I sincerely ask pardon of God for all the faults I may have committed since I

was born. I hope that in his goodness he will receive my last wishes, as well as those I have long put up, that he will receive my soul in his mercy and goodness—I ask pardon of all I know, and of you, sister, in particular, for all the pain I may, without meaning it, have caused you.

"I forgive all my enemies the ill they have done me; I bid adieu here to my aunts, and all my brothers and sisters.

"I had friends; the idea of being separated from them and their troubles, are one of the greatest griefs I have in dying. Let them know, at least, that, to my last moments I thought of them.

"Good and tender sister, farewell! May this letter reach you! Always think on me! I embrace you with all my heart, as well as my poor, dear children. Oh my God! what agony it is to quit them for ever. Adieu! Adieu!

"And now I will resign myself wholly to my spiritual duties. As I am not free in my actions, they will bring me perhaps a priest; but I protest here that I will not say a word to him, and that I will treat him as a perfect stranger."

FINANCES.

Chamber of Deputies.

Sitting of March the 9th.

The Commission of Finances presented its report in three parts, which it has recommended should be discussed separately.

The Budget presents a total expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, of nearly 826 millions of francs, about 34 millions and a half sterling, for the current year, and total receipt of nearly 827, rather more than 34 millions and a half sterling. The receipts, or ways and means, consist of the ordinary direct taxes upon land, personal and moveable property, doors, and windows, and patents, to the amount of nearly 9 millions sterling: duties on registers, woods, salt, tobacco, customs, and indirect contributions to the amount of 13 millions and a half sterling; the extraordinary taxes are 50 per cent. additional upon the tax on landed property, about 3,600,000. sterling; 75 per cent. addition to the tax on moveable and personal property, about 900,000. sterling; 60 per cent. addition to the tax on windows and doors, 125 per cent. addition to the duty on patents, amounting to about 800,000.

The ordinary expenses are the Funded Debt, Annuities and Pensions, between five and six millions sterling; Foreign Affairs, 300,000. sterling; Minister of the Interior, 600,000.; War, nearly nine millions sterling; Marine, two millions; Negotiations, 500,000.; the King's Civil List, 1,040,000.

sterling; and the Royal Family near 140,000.

General National Education.

The Moniteur of the 6th, contains a long ordinance of the King on the subject of general education. With a view to this object, cantonal schools are to be established under the superintendance of gratuitous committees, consisting of the local magistrate and clergyman; and the principal of the district college, if any, to be subject to the visitation of the superior clergy and magistrates. The children of the poor are to be taught gratuitously. The system of education is simple, and graduated from the first elements of reading, writing, and arithmetic, to those attainments that may be useful in the avocations of ordinary life, such as mensuration, surveying, &c. Masters qualified to give instructions according to this system are to be employed, at salaries proportioned to their abilities in three distinct classes. Moral and religious principles are particularly attended to in the details, and distinct provision is made for the independent instruction of the young people of the protestant faith, under the superintendance of their own clergy, or mixed with others in the general schools, where there are no separate establishments for them. Besides the public funds applied to the maintenance of this system, private bequests, and donations are encouraged.

CONJUGAL FIDELITY.—At the beginning of the Revolution, a French emigrant family of distinction resided at Frankfort. The lady of the house had just lain in, when news arrived that the French had crossed the Rhine, and were rapidly approaching. The family was forced to fly. The infant, a girl, could not be taken with them. It was, therefore, put to nurse in a poor family, in the village of ——, where there is a French colony; and 200 florins were paid for two years board, in which time the family hoped to be able to take away the child. Fate willed otherwise. Nothing further was heard of the family. A rich miller in the neighbourhood offered, when she was ten years old, to take her, and educate her with his children. She remained in the miller's house, till she was grown up, when she married a young carpenter, who was poor indeed, but of an excellent character. At the end of last year a commercial house in Frankfort received from France the commission to look after the young woman, and learned what we have stated. In a short time a bill of exchange for 100 lombs d'ors, and afterwards another for 40,000 francs, were

received. An estate was purchased near the village of B——, and the happy pair rejoiced in the prospect of future comfort. But now the wife was called upon by her parents to leave her husband and return to France, as she was of a great family. But the noble-minded woman, who had learned in Germany German fidelity and probity, answered, that her husband had taken her when she was poor—that she had led with him a happy and industrious life, and now, that some worldly goods were fallen to her share, she would not desert him, and would joyfully give them up again, rather than live without her faithful German husband.

French pay: Swiss Troops.

The French say, that within these 30 years, they have paid 96,000,000 of florins for Swiss military services. The Swiss say, they have furnished them, in the same period, far above 600,000 men, who have often sacrificed their blood and their lives.

A dog stealer, of a rather novel description, has been lately condemned at Paris to four months imprisonment. His mode of thieving was to set the dogs asleep by giving them prepared soporific meal, and then carrying them off quietly.

Parisian Fashions.

So many flowers are worn upon hats, that in the milliners shops, where they are placed on stages, at a distance you see nothing but flowers. Sometimes upon the same hat, alongside tufts of lilac, are yellow narcissus. The blonde is still in general use for trimming and bordering hats. Sometimes we see green capotes with two green branches, one on the leaf and the other on the top of the crown. Crapo hats of citron colour are commonly ornamented with tufts of lilac. We have seen upon some hats of *Gros de Naples*, of pale yellow, lilac plaits and tufts of lilac.

Death.—Paris papers of 2d inst. mention the death of Barthelemy, the celebrated engineer and mechanist, who, in visiting the Garden of Plants, approached too near the living animals.—About fifteen days ago, M. Barthelemy went to see the stupendous elephant in that menagerie, and, as many persons do, offered something for him to eat; when the elephant struck him such a severe blow with his trunk, that he forced his arm upon the pallisade which surrounded the lodge. All the exertions made to save him proved ineffectual.

GERMANY.

Plate Lost, by the French.

Among the church plate carried off from Munster by the French, in 1806, was a

vessel called Paul's Bowl, a kind of silver goblet inlaid with gold coins, and ornamented with a map of the territory of Munster. This having been detected among the stolen goods in the Paris Museum, has been recovered, and all the rest of this valuable plate supposed to have been melted by Buonaparte, as it is no where to be found. Among other articles thus lost, there was a ship of solid silver, weighing above one hundred pounds. The whole quantity of silver taken by the French from Hanover, amounted to 1762 pounds weight, worth in all 40,000 dollars.

Fossil Rhinoceros.

A letter from Epelsheim, near Alzey, dated Feb. 24, says—"Yesterday, in digging for sand, there was found here the skeleton of a rhinoceros, above 15 feet under ground, on a bed of stone, and covered in sand; a large tooth was found, the form of which shewed it belonged to some foreign animal. The place was examined, and they found, as was expected, the bones of an immense animal. Hitherto only pieces could be got out, because they easily broke, but when brought into the air turned as hard as stone. At last they found the point of the horn broken lengthways, rounded at the top, as every naturalist will perceive, by frequent whetting while the animal was living. Perhaps a whole foot may be got out, and kept as a remarkable monument of immense inundations."—(Frankfort German Gaz. Feb. 29.)

HUNGARY.

Distresses of the Season.

The damages done in Hungary by the immense quantity of snow and violent storms of wind, is much greater than has yet been mentioned in the papers, or than the public has yet had an opportunity to learn. A whole squadron of Velites, that is, above 100 men, was necessary when the last accounts came away, which is not to be wondered at, since the inhabitants of adjoining houses could not get at each other, for days together, without running the risk of sinking in the snow. In the county of Bereg 20,000 sheep were lost, and a farmer in that county, whose loss was perhaps not the greatest had 1,200 fat oxen frozen to death.—(Brussels Paper.)

INDIES: WEST.

Porto Rico: a free port.

The Court of Madrid has decreed that the Island of Porto Rico shall be the resort for free commerce for 15 years to all nations, if there be a Spanish Consul in the ports of the countries from whence the

vessels take their departure to the island.—
(*Charleston Paper.*)

IONIAN ISLANDS.

British Governor appointed.

The Hon. Gen. Maitland, Governor of Malta, is to have the chief command over the Ionian Islands, with the title of Governor General of the British Islands and possessions in the Mediterranean seas—he is also to have two Lieut.-Governors under him—it is supposed General Campbell at Malta, and Sir Lowry Cole at Corfu.

ITALY.

Theatre of San Carlos burnt.

Naples, Feb. 14.—The royal theatre of S. Carlo is no more. That glorious monument of the arts, and of the magnificence of Charles III.—that immense edifice, which exhibited to this nation and to strangers the taste of Athens united to the power of Rome, has been in a short time entirely destroyed by the flames. There was last night a general concert, of which the representation was to follow in a few days. The workmen employed in the illumination having prepared in a magazine the lamps necessary for the spectacle of this day, had left there a lamp lighted, by which the grand saloon was in general illuminated: the windows were open, and the wind blew strong from the north-east: hence it happened that a spark carried by the current of the air fell into a prodigious quantity of combustible matter. In an instant the whole saloon was in a flame: the beams from which the lamps of the stage were suspended, serving as conductors to the flame, had already conveyed it to the roof, whence, from the smoke which burst out in a torrent from every part, the danger of those who were present at the concert. The utmost consternation was created; every one took to flight; but all were not yet safe when the flames reached the ample architrave of that vast theatre. Vesuvius, in its grandest eruption, never presented a more terrible spectacle; and, in spite of the splendour of the moon, the flames diffused themselves in the most lively manner over the whole horizon, as is the case in the most splendid Aurora Borealis. The roof fell: the royal palace, the neighbouring edifices, and the piazzas, were in a moment covered with burning ashes. So great a calamity was the work of a few minutes. Had the progress been a little slower, the theatre might have been saved, such was the enthusiasm, the anxiety, the intelligence, the activity, with which people flocked from all parts for the preservation

of that edifice, and of the contiguous palace of the King. But if the national love could not be gratified by the preservation of the first theatre of the world, that loyalty which is so lively in the heart of every Neapolitan received a grateful recompense in stopping the course of the flames, and putting the King's palace in security. The troops of his Imperial Majesty of Austria have acquired a fresh title to the gratitude of the Neapolitans. General Nugent has covered himself with glory, and all the other Austrian generals, officers, and soldiers, have shared in the zeal of their chief. The troops of his Neapolitan Majesty also have given the strongest proofs of courage, of devotion to the King, and of patriotism. In the midst of the danger, his Majesty and the ministers attended to afford their assistance in extinguishing the conflagration; and his royal highness Prince Leopold was in the midst of the flames, giving the most brilliant example of courage. At four in the morning all was safe, and the ruins glowing in the centre of the theatre presented a lively image of the crater of a volcano during the explosion.

Suggested remedy for Hydrophobia.

Every process or medicine that has been found useful in this dreadful disorder, deserves to be recorded; but if our memory does not deceive us, vinegar has been formerly tried to little real purpose. We give this article as it has appeared in the public prints.

Hydrophobia cured by Vinegar, communicated in a letter from a gentleman at Venice to his friend in London:—"If you were here, you would be very much pleased with a discovery made at Udina, the capital of Friuli, a small province belonging to this republic. The discovery is this: a poor man, lying under the frightful tortures of the hydrophobia, was cured with some draughts of vinegar, given him by mistake, instead of another potion. A physician of Padua, called Count Leonissa, got intelligence of this event at Udina, and tried the same remedy upon a patient that was brought to the Padua hospital, administering him a pound of vinegar in the morning, another at noon, and a third at sun-set, and the man was speedily and perfectly cured. I have diffused through Italy this discovery, by means of a periodical paper that I am writing; and I hope you will make it known in England, in the most public manner; and as I am sure that this astonishing remedy will have as happy a

effect there as it had here, so I should be glad to be apprized of it, that I may relate it in my said paper. As you have more rambling dogs in London than we have here, it is probable that the experiment will soon be tried, please God, with success."

PORtUGAL AND BRAZIL.

Conjunction of Royal Titles.

STATE PAPER.

The Prince Regent of Portugal has issued the following Decree :—

Don John, by the Grace of God, Prince Regent of Portugal, and of the two Algarves, &c. I make known to all who shall see these presents, that having constantly in my royal mind the most lively wish to cause the prosperity of the States which Divine Providence has intrusted to my sovereign administration ; giving, at the same time, due importance to the vast extent and locality of my dominions in America ; to the abundance and variety of the precious elements of riches which they contain within themselves ; and besides, perceiving how advantageous to my faithful subjects in general, must be a perfect union and identity of interests between my Kingdoms of Portugal and the two Algarves, and my dominions of Brazil, by raising the latter to that political rank and scale to which, for the above mentioned reasons, they are entitled ; and in which my said dominions have already been considered by the Plenipotentiaries of the Powers who formed the Congress of Vienna, both in the Treaty of Alliance concluded on the 8th of April of this year, and in the final Treaty of the said Congress : I have therefore determined, and it is my pleasure to ordain as follows :—

1. That from and after the publication of these presents, the state of Brazil shall be raised to the dignity, pre-eminence and denomination of the Kingdom of Brazil.

2. That my Kingdoms of Portugal, the two Algarves, and Brazil, shall, in future, form one sole kingdom, under the title of United Kingdom of Portugal, and of Brazil, and the two Algarves.

3. That for the titles inherent in the Crown of Portugal, and which it has hitherto used, shall be substituted in all public acts, the new title of "Prince Regent of the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil, and the two Algarves, &c."

Given at the Palace of Rio de Janeiro, this 16th Dec. 1815.

(Signed) THE PRINCE.

Earthquake: alarming.

Lisbon, Feb. 2, 1816.—"I should not have so soon dispatched this had it not been for the dreadful shock we felt last night, or rather this morning.—At about five minutes before one, I felt my bed, move, as it were, up and down, for about a minute, or a minute and a half: the shaking increased after this, and changed its direction from side to side, and very severe ; when, on a sudden, it ceased. I cannot describe the horror I felt, when the thought of the real cause of this disturbance came across my mind. The very word earthquake (in Portuguese, Tremor de Terra, or Terra Mota) put me in a perfect fever.—Every one in the house, as by instinct, met me on the stairs, calling for light ; and the scene of confusion that ensued is past description. I opened my window, which, by the bye, is the safest place : the atmosphere was dense ; a thick fog covered the whole city ; yet I could see the lamps of the further end. On a sudden, every thing became light ; and a meteor was seen, which approached the earth, and of itself dissipated—and all was again in darkness. My thermometer in the room was at 60 or 62 degrees : every thing then became quiet, until seven in the morning, when another (the more trifling) shock was felt. For two days past we have all been noticing the oddity of the weather ; all the morning dull, close, and very cloudy —no sun (wind N.) nor rain ; at about 1 o'clock wind changed to South, blowing a hurricane, and dreadful rains. Last night the rain cleared off ; and although the wind did not change, a thorough calm followed. The ships in the Tagus all seemed to point different ways, and every one supposed that the weather was about to alter for the better. Not being certain as to the length of time it lasted, I spoke to the police sentinel who parades in front of our houses, and his answer was, "about three minutes :" the general opinion is two minutes and a half. The oldest men in Lisbon say it is the longest shock that has been felt in their memory in this city ; and that the very great earthquake of 1755 was only for about eight seconds. No damage has been received that I have as yet heard of, except that some of the high houses have received several severe cracks : no falls.

"The Portuguese were so terrified, that all the streets were full of the inhabitants, who dreaded the fall of the houses, and of being buried in the ruins. The rain, since the morning shock of 7 o'clock, has been incessant, and particularly heavy. Another extraordinary circumstance that

occurred, was the swarm of birds, of all descriptions, that filled the air, uttering most hideous notes. Captain Parker, of the Navy, who lives in the same house with me, said he had felt a great number of shocks in Paterno, but nothing equal to the one of last night,

The shock was felt on the other side of the Tagus.

During the latter and more severe part of the great shock, we all heard a loud rumbling noise, like a carriage driven past at immense speed.

"The large square of the Rocio, where the great earthquake of 1755 was most felt, presented a most curious appearance; all the inhabitants occupying the centre, to avoid any crash from the houses; some naked, some with one boot, &c; one poor fellow died of fear in Gold-street.

Extract of a Letter from Madeira.
Feb. 8. 1816.—"There happened a dreadful earthquake here early on the 2d inst. it was very violent, and continued from three to five minutes according to different opinions, it has thrown down the cross from one of the parish churches, rent its walls, and other churches and houses are damaged throughout the island; but what I think is more alarming, an American ship arrived here on the 5th inst. the Master of her reports, that on the 2d inst. between the hours of 12 and 1 in the morning, then being about 300 miles from the Azores and 700 from hence, his ship got almost on end, and appeared as if run aground; the crew were dreadfully alarmed, and sounded, but could find no bottom. They could not account for so extraordinary a circumstance until their arrival here; therefore, there is cause to believe some accident has happened to the Azore Islands, or somewhere."

POLAND.

SPLENDID TITLES.—The Indian Prince, who lately visited Warsaw, the legitimate son and heir apparent of the Emperor of Aracan, and Duke of the Indies, is named Salomon-Justini Balsamini. — His father adds to the name of David the following titles:—Friend and Cousin, Blessed of the All Mighty, Brother of the Sun, Parent of the Moon, Star of the Morning, and of all the Stars; Emperor of Aracan, or of the Birmans; King of Pegu and of Awa, Grand Duke of the Indies, Sovereign of the Seas, Grand Lord of the Palace of Gold, Knight of the Palace of Silver, King of the Elephants, Tigers, Lions, Leopards, and of the terrible Dragon, &c.

RUSSIA.

Mortality.

In the Russian Almanack, it is stated that, in the Russian Empire, there died last year, 760 persons at the age of 100 years, 223 of 105, 106, 110, 53 of 115, 20 of 120, five of 125, four of 130, and one of 160.

SWITZERLAND.

Commerce reviving.

Switzerland begins to revive under the present arrangements: Huningen, once a formidable place of arms, is now declared to be a free town for commerce. Its fortifications have been demolished.

TURKEY.

Destructive Pestilence.

A Dutch Mail communicates the most melancholy details of the ravages of the plague in the province of Bosnia, which it has nearly depopulated. This Turkish province, which had hardly a million of inhabitants, has lately lost 500,000 persons by the plague. Three years ago, upon an exact enumeration of the Catholics, they were found to amount to 112,000 souls, of whom scarcely the half are now remaining, and the disease has not yet ceased to rage.

National Register.

BRITISH.

The King's Health.—The following bulletin was on Sunday shewn at St. James's Palace:—

"*Windsor Castle, March 2.*—His Majesty is in good bodily health, and has been in a tranquil state of mind during the last month, but his Majesty's disorder is not diminished."

The Army Estimates, for the present year, have been printed. They occupy 67 folio pages. The following is an abstract:	
Land forces, including the corps intended to be reduced, for Great Britain and Ireland,	<i>L. s. d.</i>
111,756—Expense	4,702,611, 10 11
Regiments stationed in France, number 34,031	
Expense	1,234,596 13 6
Regiments in the East India Company's service, number 28,491 — Expense	906,604 19 2
Embodied Militia	550,000 0 0
Pay of General Officers	182,727 1 2
Staff and Garrisons	318,753 8 0

Full Pay for Supernumerary Officers	-	114,502	6	7
Public Departments	-	186,631	4	6
Exchequer Fees, Irish Pounds, &c.	-	127,803	2	0
Half-pay and Military Allowances	-	480,568	2	11
In-Pensioners of Chelsea and Kilmarnham Hospitals	-	55,005	11	7
Out-Pensioners of ditto	-	85,220	15	0
Widows' Pensions	-	93,899	5	8
Volunteer Corps	-	122,286	18	2
Local Militia	-	100,000	0	0
Foreign Corps; for various periods in 1816—				
number 21,401—Expense	-	370,669	18	5
Royal Military College	-	38,819	17	2
Royal Military Asylum	-	39,185	17	2
Retired Chaplains, &c.	-	17,550	19	11
Medicines and Hospital Expenses	-	60,266	12	4
Compassionate List, and Bounty Warrants	-	61,424	0	5
Commissariat Department (Ireland)	-	219,000	0	0
Barrack Department (Ireland)	-	218,000	0	0
Superannuation Allowances	-	17,964	0	8
Officers attached to the Portuguese army	-	35,000	0	0

Deduct from the above the troops in France and the East Indies, and there remains 133,505 men, of the expense of whom, 6,735,947*l.* 17*s.* is charged to Great Britain, and 2,246,428*l.* 10*s.* to Ireland, making a total of —8,982,375*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

Workmen Reduced.

The following reduction is ordered to be made in the number of artificers employed in his Majesty's Dock-yard at Portsmouth, viz. 94 shipwrights, 51 carpenters, 49 sawyers, 17 blacksmiths, 12 caulkers, 11 from the wood mills, 6 from the metal mills, 9 joiners, 7 scavermen, 4 bricklayers, 10 bricklayers' labourers, 1 rigger, 9 riggers' labourers, 2 painters, 1 painter's labourer, 5 millwrights, 1 plumber, 3 masons, 1 pitch-heater, and 7 oakum boys. The whole of these discharged men will be paid one week's pay in addition to what may be due to them as earnings.

Emigration Regulated.

It is not the intention of Government, as last year, to provide during the present year, any means of conveyance for persons desirous of emigrating to British North America. But if persons desirous of going there can provide for the expense of their

own conveyance to Canada, Earl Bathurst, as Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, has promised to recommend all such persons to the Government of the province, that they may have every accommodation given them, and that they may receive on their arrival at that place a grant of land, properly proportioned to their means and circumstances of cultivation.

Poor Rates: amount of.

By a paper laid before Parliament, it appears that the total sum raised by poor rates and other rates, in England and Wales, for the year ending the 25th of March, 1815, is 7,023,386*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* The only county marked as having made no return at that date is Buckingham, but in most of the counties several parishes or places are stated not to have made returns. The whole of these is for England 773, for Wales 81—Total 854.

Wonderful power of Mechanics.

Lately the Nereide, Frigate of 36 guns, was pulled up at Plymouth by the aid of powerful and well-arranged machinery, on the slip lately filled by the Java. Many of our readers have, no doubt, observed the rapid inclination to the plane of this slip, and must, therefore, highly appreciate the triumph of the pulley in this instance. It is understood that an attempt will be made shortly to pull up a seventy-four gun-ship; and if such an immense mass of wood, iron, &c. can be pulled up an inclined plane, we should be more gratified in beholding it, than the launch of the finest ship that can be built.

Magnetism.—An important series of magnetical observations, made by Colonel Beaufoy, with instruments of the greatest nicety, has determined that the diurnal variation of the needle is least in the morning, and greatest at noon—that the variations are greatest about the months of August and March, and least in January—that, without any assignable cause, there is often a great variation between two successive days—and that a S. W. wind seems to increase at once the variation and the unsteadiness of the needle. These are curious and authenticated facts, for which, in the present state of our knowledge, we are utterly unable to adduce even a probable hypothesis.

Scarce Literature.—Amongst the many curious incidents during the sale of the late Mr. Lloyd's collection, at Wygfair, in the principality of Wales, were the following:—On the 10th day, “*The Life of King Arthur, and his Noble Knights of the Round Table*, by Syr Thomas Moltory,” was

put up, and the three first biddings did not exceed five shillings; it sold with all its imperfections, without binding, for £20*l.* to Earl Spencer!—*Recyale of the Historye of Troye*, in worse condition, for 12*l.* and several other rare books at great prices. The Astronomical and Philosophical instruments sold well; the 15 feet acromatic telescope by Dolland, was bought by Lord Kirkwall for 84*l.* the seven feet reflector, by Herschell, by Dr. Treal, of Liverpool, for 99*l.* 10*s.*

The duty payable upon the growth of hops for the year 1815, appears, by the return made to Parliament, to have amounted to 215,441*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

New Public Office.

The new building now erected in Cannon Row, Parliament Street, which was intended for the Transport Office, is, in consequence of the abolition of that department, to be used as the Secretary of State's Office for Foreign Affairs, which will be removed from Downing Street, the lease of the premises at present occupied having nearly expired.

Bibles: number of.

The number of bibles printed at Cambridge during the last seven years, was 392,000; of new testaments, 423,000; of prayer books, 194,000. At Oxford the number of bibles printed of all kinds, was 460,500; of testaments, 386,000; of common prayer books, 460,000; of catechisms, psalters, &c. 200,000. The value of the whole was £212,917 1*s.* 8*d.* Value of books not sacred printed at Oxford, £24,000.

Smuggling extensive.

Smuggling is now carried on wholesale on the coast: the country is inundated with French spirits. A French merchant has declared that he takes from English Smugglers £1000. per day. So much for the vigilance of our Government, in protecting the farmer and distiller. Smuggling is now carried on to such an extent, the vessels land their cargoes by day-light, and bury them in the sand, not caring who sees them.

They are much in want of Bread Corn in the South of France—ten thousand quarters of red Leicestershire Wheat have been shipped in the Humber, for Marseilles, within the last fortnight.

The Repulse revenue cutter, Captain Williams, from Robin Hood's Bay, lately brought into Grimsby the 1*o.* of Deal, smuggling lugger, with her cargo of five hundred and ninety two casks of prime Geneva, from Scheidam. The smugglers

intended destination was the Yorkshire coast.

Property yet of value.

At a sale of farming stock in the East Riding of Yorkshire, some high-bred ewes sold as high as four guineas each, and one cow as high as forty-five pounds. Some proof that valuable stock has not lost its estimation.

Longevity.

A very singular instance of longevity is now evinced in York, in the persons of 31 poor women, who have been appointed to receive Queen Elizabeth's charity, called "Cremet Money," the united ages of whom amount to 2,468, making an average of 79 years and 7 months each. This extraordinary circumstance is certainly a striking proof of the healthy situation of York, which we may hence conclude, cannot be excelled, if equalled, by any other city or town in the kingdom.

Heaton Colliery.

On Monday, Feb. 19, the remains of 55 of the sufferers by the inundation of Heaton colliery, were brought out of the pit. Of these, 39 were buried the next day at Wallsend, and 4 at Long Benton, and the remaining 12 at Wallsend on Wednesday. Eight had previously been found; one was discovered on Thursday; and eleven are still in the mine. The remains of 54 of these unfortunate beings were found in a part of the mine in or near the crane-board, and about 35 fathoms above the highest part of the water. There is every reason to believe that their sufferings were soon terminated by foul air. There were two horses in that part of the mine, to which the men had retired from their various workings.—One of these they had killed by cutting his throat, and then hung him by the feet. His entrails were taken out, and his hind quarters cut up for use; but most of the pieces of flesh were found about the place, and a considerable quantity of candles untouched; it is therefore clear that they had not been assailed by hunger. The overman's book and chalk board were found in a corf, near which he was sitting; but there was no writing or memorandum concerning the situation of the sufferers. Three men were found in a narrow head-way in which they had shut themselves up, by a slight fastening of boards at the entrance, and they had candles stuck against the wall not much burnt, and a lump of horse-flesh wrapped up in a jacket. Many of the bodies when found were nearly naked, and all in a state of great decay.—The other horse was tied fast to a prop; and a corf which had stood

within his reach was torn entirely in pieces, but whether by the animal cannot now be known. The funerals were attended by a large concourse of real mourners; and by other persons from curiosity, who heated each other's feelings by tales which had no foundation.

Earthquake extensive; but slight.

The country journals furnish the following particulars:—On Saturday the 17th of March, 23 minutes before one o'clock (true time) a slight shock of an earthquake was felt in Derby and neighbourhood. The shock was of very short duration; but sufficiently long to leave no doubt on the mind as to the reality of the phenomenon. We have not heard that it has caused any injury, except the slight alarm that it occasioned for the moment to those who felt it. It was accompanied by a noise similar to that of a rising tempest, and caused the windows to shake violently, and the doors that were ajar to move. A glass lustre, which hung in a gentleman's breakfast-room in that town, was put in motion; and the chairs and tables were very perceptibly shaken. At Shipley-hall it caused the bells to ring, and the body of a mangle in one of the upper rooms, moved on its rollers several feet. It was also perceived in the Churches of All Saints and St. Peter, in Derby, and caused in the latter place a piece of plaster to fall from the roof into the body of the Church. We have not been able to ascertain the extent to which the shock was felt, but, as far as we have already learnt, it extended about twenty miles east and west of Derby, and appeared to proceed in a direct line from north to south. The recent experience of this dreadful phenomenon in various quarters of the earth, as well in Spain, Portugal, and Madeira, as at sea, when considered with this shock in the North of England, seems worthy of the best attention of men of science. The activity and extensive connexion of subterraneous fires must have been, as it probably now is, very great.

Land Mark Destroyed.

The ancient land mark on the coast of Holderness, Owtthorn Church old spire, better known by the name of the Sister Churches, was lately destroyed by the tide, and fell to the ground with a tremendous crash, to the great alarm of the inhabitants of the village. It had long ceased to be any thing but a ruin, except as a guide to seamen.

Curious Discovery.—Saturday the 17th of February, gave birth to an extraordinary discovery at Godmanchester. A traveller, whose finances were at low wa-

ter mark, had been indulged with a lift in the pass cart, and went to the vagrant's lodging-house, in order to pass the night with his road associates. In the course of the evening, observing some writing of an indecent nature on the front of the chimney, he took his hat, and while flapping the brim upon the offensive words, with a view to obliterate them, a paper was observed to drop from it, which, on examination, proved to be a hundred pound note of the Bank of England! The account the man gives of himself is, that some weeks before Christmas, being in London, in very low circumstances, and shabby in his appearance, he called upon a brother of his, a soldier in the Guards, who gave him the hat, which he told him he had picked up on the field of Waterloo. The note has been sent to London, and the Bank has returned it to the poor fellow, who says it will be the making of him all the days of his life. We have the communication of this curious circumstance, from a most respectable correspondent of Huntingdon, and it may be relied on as a fact.—(Stamford Mercury.)

Ann Moore, the notorious Fasting Woman!

The common gaol of Chester is, at last, become a receptacle for this dealer in chicanery and deceit. Ann Moore gulled the community of several hundred pounds, and would, probably, have continued her exhibition to this day, had not the incredulous disposition of the Committee of Gentlemen, who unravelled the mystery of her fasting, enabled them to pronounce her a base and iniquitous impostor. She and her daughter, a decent looking girl, about 17 years of age, arrived at the White Lion, in this city, by the Manchester coach, on Wednesday last, and were immediately conducted to the Castle by a constable, and a great crowd of people, who evinced a strong desire to feast their eyes on the miserable figure of this fasting woman. Both mother and daughter are committed for trial at our ensuing assize, under a charge of felony.—Chester Paper.

The total number of persons that have belonged to the 42d regiment from 1767 to the present time, is 13,127. There are only three men in the corps that fought against BUONAPARTE'S Invincibles in Egypt.

Sir Ralph Langley, Knight, built Oldham Church in the year 1476 (as appears by a deed found in the Tower of London;) and the charge of building that part of the church betwixt the pulpit and the steeple was 28l. 13s. 4d.—Day labourer's wages and the price of food, &c. about the above

mentioned time were as follow, say, from the year 1418 to the year 1524:

A Horse.	2	4	0
Ox	1	15	0
Cow	0	15	0
Colt	0	7	6
Sheep	0	5	0
Hog	0	5	0
Calf	0	5	1
Cock	0	0	3
Hen	0	0	2
Wheat per quarter	0	11	3
Ale per gallon.	0	0	2
Labourer's wages	0	0	3

PRESSURE OF THE TIMES: PEACE!

All the late Circuits have been very unprofitable to the Gentlemen of the Long Robe, the poverty of the country having prevented those pleasant controversies in which they delight so much. It is said, on calculation, they had not half a cause each.

The unemployed foreign seamen at Liverpool have had their distress alleviated by the Corporation. Those who will go up to the workhouse, and labour six hours per day, have a good dinner, and its remains given to them, and six-pence to pay for lodgings. They who will not work, get nothing.

There is an absolute falling off throughout the country in the trade of bricks for building.

The journeymen carpenters throughout the metropolis have struck for wages. The masters, who formerly gave 30s. per week, have resolved to reduce it to 27s. The journeymen stone masons have also quarrelled with their masters on the same account.

The Bath and Cheltenham Gazette has the following gloomy paragraph:—"The poor of the parish of Yelling, (containing about 4000 acres), in the county of Huntingdon, and in which Sir G. Leeds has a large estate, are in a deplorable state: the clergyman and overseer of the parish, attended the meeting of magistrates, held on Saturday fortnight at Huntingdon, to request them to decide who were to keep the poor from starving, as all the farmers renting land, except one, had thrown up their land, and left the parish! This being proved, the chairman referred to the Act of Elizabeth, which provides, that if a parish shall not be able to support its poor, the adjoining parish must do it. A difference of opinion arose, however, between the magistrates, in consequence of there being three parishes joining, as to which should be ordered by the Bench to keep the poor of Yelling, one of those adjoining

parishes, Gransden, being nearly in the same state."

Tax Gatherer's Hoax.

The pressure of the times, combined with other circumstances, occasioned a very great number of defaulters in the payment of the Poor's Rates, at Arundel; the Overseer of that town (who is celebrated for originality of thought) hit upon the following remedy: He caused the bellman to go round the town, and give public notice, that General Wilder, one of the Members for the Borough, had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds; and as a new Election must consequently take place, all who possessed the right of voting would lose such right, if it should appear that they did not regularly pay the Taxes. The expedient had the desired effect: the next day he was enabled to balance his books, with perfect satisfaction to himself!

Beggars in the Stocks.—Thursday morning a miserable looking African, apparently in the last stage of poverty and wretchedness, was seen lurking about in one of the Transfer-Offices in the Bank. His "sorrowful and woe-begone" appearance had an immediate effect upon the charitable disposition of some of the Clerks there, who made up a purse of 18s. and presented it to him. He accepted it very thankfully, but was shortly after seen signing his name in a book at the other end of the office; and, on enquiry, it was discovered that the supposed mendicant was accepting a transfer of 170*l.* stock, which he had just purchased.

The last Feat: one too many.

The Indian Juggler, who astonished London, a year or two ago, by his dangerous feat of passing a drawn sword down his stomach, has fallen a sacrifice to his presumption, at an exhibition in Scotland: the sword, taking a wrong direction, wounded the ventricle of the stomach, and he died almost instantaneously, in violent convulsions.

John Horne, Bonaparte's military coachman, who had drove him for ten years to his celebrated battles, has lately been discovered to be alive, having been miraculously saved, although he received twelve wounds at the battle of Waterloo.

A company of itinerant French musicians are travelling the fashionable parts of the metropolis, playing the most popular French and English airs.

Native Silver: fine.

We understand there is now in the possession of Mr. Arthur Peurose, of Truro, Agent for the Crown Copper Company,

the finest specimen of native capillary silver ever seen in Cornwall, and containing also a great portion of cobalt. This valuable production, which, even as an object of curiosity, is truly interesting, was raised about four miles from Tavistock, from a mine called Willseworthy.

Two white rats, with red eyes, were lately caught in a barn belonging to Mr. Hilborne, of Isle Brewers, near Ilminster.

Chestnut Tree under water.

For a length of time, the navigation of the River Thames, between the Eel Pie Island and Richmond shore, has been much impeded: at length it was determined to discover the cause, and within these few days, after ballasting the spot, with the assistance of a strong chain and twenty-four horses, there was drawn forth an immense trunk of a tree, which is supposed to be a chestnut tree, from the circumstance of a number of that fruit being found in a hollow of the tree, in a perfect state, by one of the workmen employed. It is supposed to have been lain there at least 200 years; it is perfectly sound, and of a black appearance on the outside, but the inside is of a dark brown. A gentleman at Twickenham has purchased a part of it, for the purpose of converting it into articles of furniture. It was claimed by the City of London, as Conservator of the River Thames.

Caution to Grocers, &c.—Dealers in chocolate wholesale and retail, not having the word chocolate written over the door, according to act of parliament, are subject to a serious penalty.

SCOTLAND.

The Whale-fishing Companies in Scotland, in conjunction with the proprietors of Greenland and Davis's Straits vessels at Hull, and other ports, have sent a petition to Parliament on the depressed state of the oil market, which they ascribe to the three following causes, viz., the increased use of gas lights, the low duty upon foreign rape seed, which is crushed in this country, and the low duty upon foreign tallow.

The snow on the Grampian Hills, in Scotland, is at this time of a greater depth than it has been known for the last twenty years. Vast flocks of grouse have come down from them for shelter.

IRELAND.

Hu manity Rewarded.

The Lord Lieutenant has lately given a vacant Surveyorship to a Mr. Dodd, under circumstances peculiarly creditable to his Excellency, as well as to the object of his bounty. Mr. Dodd had, sometime back, during the prevalence of very tempestuous

weather, rescued, at the extreme peril of his own life, eleven persons who had clung to the rigging of a vessel which was wrecked off the harbour of Howth, and who must, but for the intrepid exertion made for their preservation, inevitably have perished. The circumstance was at the time mentioned to Lord Whitworth, who, it seems, without making any offer of service, kept it in his recollection, until an opportunity should offer of a substantial tribute to the preserver of eleven fellow creatures from destruction. That opportunity very recently occurred, and his Excellency has taken advantage of it in a manner to recommend his generosity and his justice to the public approbation. Mr. Dodd, we understand is a Roman Catholic.—(*Dublin Paper*).

Catholic Question.

The divisions in the Catholic body begin to assume features of a more fixed description. On Saturday se'nnight, two different meetings of Catholics were sitting in this city, at different places at the same time—the Association at Mr. Fitzpatrick's, and the Seceders at Lord Trimleston's. They have appointed distinct secretaries, the Chevalier McCarthy being secretary to the Seceders, and Mr. Hay to the Association. The Seceders will commit their petition to Mr. Grattan; and the Association to Sir H. Parnell, for presentation in the House of Commons; but Lord Donoughmore unites the opinions of these discordant meetings, as both have resolved to commit to him their respective petitions to the House of Lords.—(*Dublin Evening Post*.)

Preservation of Game.

The noblemen and gentlemen of the Queen's County, Ireland, have formed an Association for the preservation of the game, and the prosecution and punishment of poachers, and all unqualified persons keeping any dog calculated for the destruction of game, and have offered very sporting rewards for information that may lead to the conviction of any poacher or unqualified person. They have also offered liberal premiums, as below stated, to any person bringing the heads or nests of vermin, and making it appear that the same were destroyed within the precincts of the county:—

	s.	d.
For each kite, hawk, raven, weasle, otter, or martin	2	6
For each young one of ditto	0	10
For each scald crow	1	8
For each young one of ditto	0	10
For each magpie	0	6
For each young one of ditto	0	5
For each nest with eggs of any of the above birds	1	8

If every county in Ireland were to form similar associations, our game in a few years would be restored to its former abundance. It is a well known fact, that the dearth of amusement in this way is the cause of the absence, at least some months in the year, of several men of consequence, who are obliged to seek this sport in Scotland or England.—(*Dublin Freeman's Journal.*)

The Dublin Evening Post of the 12th instant, contains the following account of the failure of the taxes in that City:—

"In Dublin alone, notices to discontinue 1,050 Jaunting Cars and Gigs, have been sent in to the proper office. This, of course must proportionably diminish the taxable objects, under the heads of "horses" and "servants;" and further, must, and has thrown out of employment, saddlers, harness-makers, coach-makers, painters, and smiths, and a crowd of other labourers and artisans, who derived support from this article, so necessary to the comforts of a capital city."

Ingenuity in a Tax-Gatherer.

The present inconvenient duty on jaunting cars has brought that mode of conveyance into general disrepute, and substituted a prudent taste for pedestrianism, which is daily becoming more and more fashionable. We may soon expect to see revived among our fair countrywomen, the good old comfortable pillion, so long exploded, and on which Queen Elizabeth was so often wont to recreate her royal person. A hearth collector, as we are informed, lately doing supervisor's duty in a large town, in the south of Ireland, looked somewhat aghast to find that every car (of which 100 paid the preceding year) had disappeared, was put *hors de combat*, or disposed of in some way to escape the tax. The collector, who, it appears, had a dash of the wag about him, concerted a little plan to try the honesty of so many respectable persons denying their liability to the duty. In a newspaper printed in the town, he published an advertisement to the following effect:—"Wanted immediately, a second-hand jaunting-car, with harness complete, and a strong steady horse, to suit a travelling family." Directions were added where to apply, and a fit person, properly instructed in the secret, was placed the following morning in a convenient apartment. The scheme succeeded to a miracle. Before ten o'clock the knocker was almost beaten through the door by successive crowds of visitors, every one of whom had an excellent car, very little run, which he had no objection to dispose

of just now, on reasonable terms, the season was so unfavourable, and indeed his family was growing so much less, &c. &c. The applicants were admitted one by one, and the pretended purchaser, after some preliminary civilities and inquiries, begged leave to take down their names and residences, promising to wait upon each in the course of the day to close the bargain, which he punctually did, bringing the supervisor, moreover, along with him, and introducing him to the disconcerted and astonished parties as the gentleman that advertised for the accommodation. This, as may well be conceived, produced a *dénouement* of the most risible description. The effect was altogether theatrical, and a scene of consternation and embarrassment ensued, to do justice to which would require the broad farcical delineation of a Foote, or the exquisite colouring of a Hogarth!—(*Erne Packet.*)

All the brewers of the city of Waterford, have agreed to reduce the prices of porter, strong beer, and ale, five shillings per barrel.

MONK BECOME PROTESTANT.

The Rev. James Power, sub-deacon of the Church of Rome, a Monk of the Order of La Trappe, and resident in the Monastery of Lulworth, abjured the errors of the Church of Rome, and was publicly admitted into the communion of the Established Church of England and Ireland, in Blandford Church, after morning service, and in the presence of a very large and attentive audience. The particulars, which have come to our knowledge, are these:—the late Mr. Weld, a respectable Catholic gentleman, of very extensive property, whose seat is at Lulworth Castle, near Weymouth, in Dorsetshire, at the breaking out of the French Revolution, gave an asylum to some Emigrant Monks of *La Trappe*, and finding by the course of events, that the members of this order, in common with others, had very little prospect of returning to France, he very generously offered to give them materials, and a sufficient quantity of land, in his own neighbourhood, upon which they might build a convenient house, and by cultivating the land, grow all the corn necessary for their support. The offer was accepted, the Monks built themselves a house, and have continued by their personal labour, to cultivate the land, complying most rigidly with all the rules and regulations of their order, the extreme severity of which is well understood. The fraternity thus established, consisted of ten monks, among them some English and some Irish, has existed for

many years; one of the holy brotherhood, however, either for conscience sake, or growing tired of Matins, Mass, and Vespers, or of living upon vegetables, or daily viewing the grave he had dug for himself, and observing perpetual taciturnity, formed a resolution to withdraw, which he accomplished, by escaping not many days ago, from the monastery, travelling with all possible haste to Blandford, the nearest town, where he immediately waited upon, and claimed the protection of, the clergyman of that place, painting the hardships he had endured, and the errors he had long laboured under, earnestly requesting to be admitted into the Protestant Church. He was received with Christian consideration, by Mr. Hoare the clergyman, and after a proper representation had been made of the case to the Bishop of the Diocese, the Monk, on Sunday March the 3rd, in the church of Blandford, in the presence of an immense congregation, read his recantation from the errors of popery, and was received into the Protestant Church. This *ex-devant* Monk is a man of family, and nephew to an Irish Bishop.

Poetry.

TO A CELEBRATED NOBLE POET.

When Genius sounds the tuneful shell,
Or heaves the plaintive sigh,
Entranced upon the theme we dwell,
And love her minstrelsy,
Yet should the Muse her treasures bring,
From guilt and errors tainted spring,
The Circean cup we fly ;
Reject the sweet but poison'd bowl,
That pours corruption on the soul !
And thus thy rich and varied strain,
Enchants and wounds the ear ;
Thy bitter smile of proud disdain,
Mocks what we most revere ;
Still touch'd with all a poet's fire,
Thy verse compels us to admire,
Though 'neath that veil appear,
" The darkness of the soul within !
" The gloom of unrepented sin !
" Ill minded man ? " was deep remorse,
Felt with so little pain,
That thou wouldest run the guilty course,
And taste its gall again ?
Could Virtue in her loveliest dress,
And pure affections chaste careess,
Engage thy heart in vain ?
Had infant innocence no charm ?
Did nobler feelings cease to warm ?

Then go !—and in the faithless smile,
That marks the harden'd heart below,
A little space thou may'st beguile,
The pang thou yet shall know ;
For now the deaf thy coward ear,
The time will come when thou shalt hear,
In impotence of woe ;
" That juggling friend who cries at last,
" I warn'd thee,—when the dust is pass'd."

C —

CAMBRIDGE CLASSICAL *Jeu d'esprit.*

After the late examination for the classical medal, a passage out of a play of Aristophanes was given to be turned into English verse, in the limited time of two hours. We give the passage first literally translated into English prose, and then the translation or rather parody of it in verse, by Mr. Lawson, Fellow Commoner of Magdalen College, one of the two equally successful candidates.

AN ATHENIAN OFFICER.

We wish to eulogize our forefathers, because they were men worthy of this country and their standard, who, in battles by land and sea, always conquering in all places adorned this state; and none of them when he saw the enemy ever stopped to count them, but his heart was at once for fighting, and if perchance any one fell on his shoulder, he would wipe off the dirt, and deny that he had fallen, and fight again ; nor would a single officer petition Cleonetus for a public maintenance ; But now, if they don't obtain precedence and a pension they declare they will not fight. Now we, for our part, think it right to fight like men for our state and the gods of our country ; and we petition for nothing, only just this, that if peace should come, and we have a respite from our labours, you do not grudge us wearing fine heads of hair and scraping our skins clean.

A BRITISH OFFICER.

Let's chant the days of good Queen Betty, When folks look'd down on action petty ; Lads then were lads, nor wanted bounties, A credit to their cloth and counties. Amphibious rogues ! By land and water, They left the French small scope for laughter, Prescribed steel for all diseases, Steel opes the pores and quickly eases.

Some count their foes, as drovers cattle, A sort of grace before a battle, Now these were poor arithmeticians, Nor from the Muses held commissions, No Cambridge troops, militia local, Nor their horseguards, Parnassus vocal. So this they deemed a party shuffle, And straight at sight commenced the scuffle, Nor, if knocked down, would they complain, But rise and cut and come again ; Nor would a single sergeant major, Distract Harry Calvert for half pay, sir !

But now, without their carnal leaven, Their K. C. B.'s and first cuts given, Their stars and clubs, that root of evil, They'll see the fighting at the Devil.

Now we without such idle prattle,
For church and state will stoutly battle,
Nor pen we threatening long petitions,
In peace to better our conditions,
Give Windsor soap, Macassar oil,
Let curly locks reward our toil,
We'll then be beaus and share between us,
The conquests not of Mars but Venus.

NATIONAL THEATRE.

The following paragraph describes a feat, which, if it had been performed by a country woman of our own, we should have thought no words too strong, in which to execrate it; had it been performed before a French audience, instead of a British, we should have ascribed the endurance of it, to the *demoralization* of the people. It is said, indeed, that the audience were rather astonished, than pleased, and that the very idea of beholding this woman running over their heads, was offensive in the highest degree, to the more decent part of the company in the Pit. We cannot help wishing, that they had expressed their sentiments, and relieved their country from the imputation of having greeted this uncalled for indecency with unbounded applause.

Covent Garden.—After *Measure for Measure*, the new Pantomime was again performed, and at the conclusion, Madame Sachi, whose wonderful performance on the tight rope at foreign theatres has attracted so much notice, astonished the audience by the ease and activity with which she ascended the rope, fixed from the back of the stage to the centre of the two-storied gallery, and made a race with such swiftness, that the eye could hardly follow her. On her arriving at the destined place in the gallery, she curtsied most gracefully to the audience; and her attendants having replaced the pole with which she balanced herself, into her hands, she returned with the same velocity to the back of the stage, when she was greeted with the most unbounded applause, and repeated bravos, by a most crowded and brilliant audience. She was dressed like an Opera dancer, except a helmet with an immense plume of ostrich feathers. Her figure is light, and her manner graceful.

VOL. IV. No. 19. Lit. Pan. N.S. April 1.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

CHAP I. Addresses in Answer to the Prince Regent's Speech—Statement of the Public Finances—Army Estimates—Navy Estimates—Opposition to the continuation of the Property Tax.

We have already given the Speech, with which, in the name of the Prince Regent, and of his Majesty, the present Session of Parliament was opened on the 1st of February. In the House of Lords, the Address was moved by the Marquis of Huntley, and was seconded by Lord Cathcart. A few words from Lords Grenville and Lansdowne, testified general approbation, but with reserve on some particulars.

In the House of Commons, the Speaker read a letter of thanks, from the Duke of Wellington in the name of the army, for the honour of Parliamentary approbation conferred on the exertions at Waterloo, &c.

Sir T. Acland moved the Address; he congratulated the House and the Country, on the Peace, the prospect of its continuance, and the honourable rank now held by Britain among the nations of Europe. Mr. P. Methuen seconded the motion.

Mr. Brand insisted that the distresses of Agriculture ought to have been mentioned in the Speech: that reasons ought to be assigned why Parliament had remained so long unassembled, that the army was too numerous; &c.: he moved an Amendment. Lord John Russel seconded the Amendment.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that peace was not signed with France till Nov. 20, nor were the ratifications till the 20th of January: were the Hon. Gent. complaining of the delay of ten days? There was not—a single treaty, to be submitted; but a series of treaties; not less than sixty or seventy: could they be prepared in the time? He was not ignorant of the embarrassments of Agriculture, the sudden subtraction of an immense capital,—the change in the direction of expenditure,—the resumption of intercourse with the Continent, all must create a variation for a time unfavourable to various interests. He admitted a design of continuing the Income Tax, at five per cent.

Mr. Brougham urged the subject of embarrassments, with great force: he denied “flourishing condition” stated in the Speech, he affirmed, that the burdens of the people ought to be lightened, in a time

of peace : he, therefore, heartily concurred in the mention of "economy."

Lord Milton supported the amendment, as did Mr. Preston, Sir S. Romilly, Mr. Horner, Mr. Coke, and Mr. Tierney. Lord Castlereagh replied. On a division—

Against the Amendment	90
For it	28

[As the question of the continuation of the Property Tax was the most important, and most occupied discussion, we shall direct our attention to that, as an entire subject.]

Feb. 2.—Mr. Baring made several enquiries concerning the Property Tax.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer answered: that he proposed various modifications—to continue for two (or three) years. Agriculture to be relieved, as far as possible.

Feb. 7.—Mr. Lambton presented a petition from the inhabitants of Durham against the renewal of the Property Tax. From this day, petitions, often many at a time, were presented to the House, from various parts of Britain, all intreating the cessation of the Tax.

Feb. 12.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer in a Committee of Supply, proposed the following particulars.—

The customs for the year ending 1815, produced 11,590,000l.; for the year ending 1816, 10,487,000l. The house would, however, recollect the expiral of the war taxes on tonage, which produced 600,000l. or 700,000l. In 1814 the excise produced 25,145,000l. and for 1815 26,562,000l. an increase of 1,400,000l. over the preceding year. No particular means operated last year, except what concerned licenses, &c. The stamp duties for 1814, produced 5,598,000l.; for 1815, 5,865,000l. A considerable increase in duty had no doubt taken place, but he could not just then ascertain accurately to what it had amounted. The post-office had produced for 1814, 1,450,000l.; for 1815, 1,548,000l. The assessed taxes produced in 1814, 6,400,000l., but there was in the next year a diminution of about 200,000l. For 1814, the property tax produced 14,200,000l., and for 1815, 13,500,000l., making an increase of 100,000l. The land tax for 1814, produced 1,059,000l. [We could not exactly collect what the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated to be its amount for 1815.] The total revenue for 1814, was 65,430,000l.; for 1815, there was an increase of about a million. He had great satisfaction in hoping that the branch of

the revenue arising from the assessed taxes would continue to flourish, and might be safely reckoned upon. He should now proceed to take some notice of the application of those very large and liberal grants which had so greatly contributed to our final success in the conflict.

Of last year's grants there were 21,000,000l. due for past expenditure, and which formed no part of the supplies wanted for future exertions. By this means what was previously due had been all discharged. But, on the 5th of January last, the unfunded debt had been by those liberal grants still reduced by 21,000,000l. There was last year a reduction to the amount of 41,500,000l. Navy debts had also undergone a reduction of from 6,000,000l. to about 3,000,000l. If he looked to the amount of our manufactures exported, he found it in the quarters ending October 10, 1814, 37,167,000l.; and, at a similar date in 1815, the amount was 42,425,000l. The house would have time and opportunity to peruse and examine the particulars. He should, for the present, merely advert to one or two of them. Of cotton goods we exported, in 1814, to the amount 13,169,000l.; and in 1815, 15,572,000l. Of linens in 1814, 1,100,000l. in 1815, 1,340,000l. Of woollens, in 1814, 6,000,000l. odd. Having so recently exerted all the great siuews of our national strength the house would be frequently this session called to the important consideration of our financial affairs. Of that situation he wished as clearly as he could to state his own general views. The greatest difficulties seemed to result from the prices of various articles; and more particularly so, as they regarded the interests of agriculture, in which, during the war, they had swelled in too great a proportion. It should be recollectcd that great alarm had been occasioned by the scarcities of 1800, and of a year or two before; and it became generally thought that our means were very inadequate to our supply. Besides this, our means of supply from foreign countries were frequently interrupted, and rendered very difficult to procure. We had the fear of depending upon other countries, and the pretensions arising from liability to scarcity. Some powers had wholly withheld their supply. During the war, government was in habit of constant purchase. The victualling-office bought at the rate of 200,000 sacks of flour. The proposal which he had stated on a former occasion to reduce the property tax from ten to five per cent, would produce a relief of seven millions. About four millions of this tax, which fall

upon agriculture, will be taken off, making a moiety of the eight millions paid by the agricultural interest. In addition to this mitigation in favour of agriculture, he meant to propose the further relief of one million, arising from other sources of taxation, which the farming part of the community at present paid, making thus a reduction of their burdens to the amount of five millions. He meant to propose the remission of the tax upon horses employed in agriculture. If we could abstain from adding to our debt, which, in the course of the last three years, had been augmented by the great sum of 142,000,000l. and in the last year alone by 54,000,000l. and if we could realize a saving of 14,000,000l. he could not but congratulate the country upon our state and prospects. He would not be understood as fixing the peace establishment. He merely wished to state what would, in his opinion, be the supply for the year. The number of seamen which he would propose for manning the navy would be 33,000. In the peace that occurred after the contest with America, the number kept up was sometimes 18,000, and sometimes 20,000. The ordinary and extraordinary expenses of this establishment he would estimate at 7 millions sterling. He did not think it necessary to enter into further details concerning the navy; but he would be a little more particular with regard to the army, as the subject would not come regularly before the House for some time.

For Great Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey, the number of troops proposed to be kept up would be 25,000 men; and for Ireland 25,000 men. There would be 3,000 required as a kind of floating force for the relief of foreign garrisons, and for other incidental purposes.

The army to be employed in France is 30,000—for Gibraltar, Malta, and the other British garrisons in the Mediterranean, 11,000—for British America, including Canada, Nova Scotia, and the Bermudas, &c. 10,000—and for our West India colonies 13,000, including in this estimate 4,000 for Jamaica. Since the year 1792, we had increased our possessions in that quarter to a great extent, by adding several islands to our dominion; and this additional force would appear small in proportion to the number of garrisons to be maintained. [There was here a laugh on the opposition benches; when the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that whether these possessions were valuable to the country, might be afterwards discussed by the honourable gentlemen opposite.] The Cape of Good Hope would require 3,000, and

Ceylon 3,000 troops. In our colonies, formerly, the great proportion, or nearly the whole of the force employed, was British. At present there was a very considerable mixture of natives composing the garrison detachments. They were found to perform the duty equally well, and thus there was a great saving of British lives. St. Helena might be stated at 1,200, the force on the coast of Africa 1,000, and that of New South Wales 800. The total of the military force upon the British and Irish establishments would, according to these estimates, amount to 99,000 men. The Allies had agreed upon the propriety and justice of allotting 50,000,000 of francs, or something more than two millions sterling, to the British and Prussian troops, for their noble services in the battle of Waterloo. This sum had been placed at the disposal of the respective authorities of England and Prussia, and was divided into two parts:—The total amount of supply necessary for supporting our military establishment might be taken at 9,300,000l. The commissariat might be stated at 680,000l.; the barracks, 258,000l. and the whole extraordinaries at two millions. The total for the army, including some items not mentioned, amounted to 12,235,000l.; for the navy ordinaries and extraordinaries 7,000,000l.; for the ordnance 2,000,000l. and for miscellaneous expenditure two millions and a half. The ordnance last year amounted to 4,000,000l.—He had already stated a surplus of the grants of last year to the amount of more than 40,000,000l. which had been employed in paying arrears, and purchasing exchequer bills; and he would begin, for this year, with a very novel and unexpected item of revenue, and one that he was sure would give satisfaction to the House: he meant an additional surplus of three millions, applicable to the service of the country. The surplus of the consolidated fund might be stated at two millions and a half. The annual taxes might be rated at 3,000,000l. and the war taxes of the excise and customs at 6,000,000l. The property tax, with all the deductions which would be made from it, he would not calculate at more than 6,000,000l. The lottery would give 200,000l. The only remaining part of the ways and means was an advance of 6,000,000l. by the bank.

SUPPLY, 1816.

Army	9,300,000
Commissariat	680,000
Barracks	258,000
Extraordinaries.....	2,000,000
	12,238,000

Navy.....	7,000,000
Ordnance.....	2,000,000
Miscellaneous	2,500,000
Indian Debt.....	1,000,000
	24,738,000
Repayment to the Bank 1,500,000	
Exchequer Bill Interest 2,000,000	
Sinking Fund on Ex- chequer Bills	26,000
Debentures	900,000
	4,660,000
	29,398,000
Irish Proportion.....	2,910,354
	26,487,546

WAYS AND MEANS.

Surplus of Grant, after discharg- ing Debts in the Peninsula and America	3,000,000
Surplus Consolidated Fund.....	2,500,000
Land and Malt.....	3,000,000
Customs and Excise (War Taxes). .	6,000,000
Property Tax.....	6,000,000
Lottery.....	200,000
Bank Allowance	6,000,000
	26,700,000

Mr. Ponsonby complained of the enormous amount of the army: he was convinced that retrenchment was practicable very practicable. He hoped Ministers were sincere when they mentioned economy; but, it was the duty of the House to watch them.

Mr. Brougham complained of various incents, especially of the Loan from the Bank; of the usury laws, of the immense expenditure; 30 million in peace! of an army of 140,000 men!—we had better give up our distant Colonies, than keep them at such a rate. The expences of the Offices of State, too, were enormous; it was a joke to say the proposed alleviation of taxes, was any benefit. Why did not Austria pay the money she owes us? Her money might enable us to take off taxes; even the odious Income Tax.

Mr. Rose vindicated the measures of Government: we had formerly suffered, and very severely, too, by leaving our colonies without proper force: we ought to become wiser. Mr. Preston, Mr. Western, Sir R. Heron, Mr. Grenfell, Mr. F. Lewis, Mr. Baring, Mr. Brand, Lord Nugent, and other gentlemen complained exceedingly of the expences, &c.

Lord Castlereagh replied, by stating that this was not a peace estimate; it was the interval, the passage from war to peace. It was impossible while our forces were scattered in all parts of the world, to disband them at a moment's notice; they

must be brought home; some were arriving daily; others were on the point of arriving; were not these to be included in the estimate? Our former military establishment had been reduced too low; France took the advantage of it; why repeat the same blunder?

Mr. Ponsonby reprobated the argument, that because other nations kept up great military establishments, therefore we should do the same. Could France hurt us now? If the Noble Lord could persuade the House to sanction such establishments, in imitation of other nations, he would soon, without much difficulty, be able to extinguish the few remaining sparks of constitutional liberty in the country.

The Resolutions were sent and carried without a division.

Feb. 14.—The navy estimates were presented, by Sir G. Warrender, in a Committee of Supply.

He would explain the situation of our navy shortly, leaving other gentlemen to enter more particularly into detail, if the house should think it necessary. In the East Indies no addition had been made to our force. The Cape might be considered as a new station, connected as it was with St. Helena, and the necessity of guarding the important person who was now secured there. These, with the Mauritius, would employ a very considerable squadron reduced to the lowest number which the admiralty on that station considered necessary. In the Mediterranean there had been one additional 74, instead of a 50-gun ship, making in the whole of our squadron in that sea eleven ships. The South American station was altogether new. On the Jamaica and Leeward islands station, some reductions have taken place. In North America, one frigate had been added. The squadron on the coast of Africa was the same as at the last peace. Our home station consisted of the same number of ships as was employed during 1792, with the addition of nine small vessels. Other powers had increased the size of their frigates, and we had also substituted larger ships of that denomination. There was likewise an additional corps of royal marines. From the whole of these circumstances, there would be about 5,000 seamen more than we employed on the conclusion of the last war; and it must be satisfactory to the house to know, that no larger force was required for the increasing prosperity of our trade, and securing the benefits which we derive from our colonial possessions. The whole of our seamen, therefore, would amount to 28,000 men,

which was a much smaller number than on the close of any former war. In 1763 our naval force was much larger. In 1783, 110,000 men were voted for the service of the navy. Since the cessation of hostilities, however, the utmost exertions had been made to diminish our naval establishment; and he thought he might claim some merit, in the administration of that department, for the rapidity with which so many ships had been paid off.

Mr. Ponsonby complained that the navy was too formidable, France had no fleet; Spain had no fleet: who could annoy us? He was at a loss to conceive the necessity for this force, this increase of the number of seamen: if the house should consent to vote them, it would be idle to talk of economy; if voted, they must be paid.

Sir G. Warrender stated, that the Admiralty had relied on the opinion of eminent naval officers as to the mode of paying off the navy, and that no one instance of insubordination had occurred during the time that the men were discharged, which was of itself a sufficient answer to all that had been alledged respecting the disturbances. The increase in the number of seamen did not arise from the number of ships employed, but from the manner in which they were manned. The size of the French frigates had been increased, and it was necessary that the complement of ours should bear some approximation. The last time the Toulou fleet put out to meet Lord Exmouth, it consisted of only seventeen sail of the line and two frigates: the hardest actions fought by the French were in the year 1813, during which period they sent 13 frigates, of which 11 were taken, but after hard fighting; but now the French ships of the line amounted to 60 sail, and those of Europe united to nearly 2060. Such being the case he would ask the house—he would ask the country, if they would wish to see the establishment of this country reduced to 12 guard ships? As to any reduction in the West Indies, could we forget or overlook the new power growing up in that quarter—the power in North America? As to the navy half-pay, large additions had already been made, and for his part he wished it could be greater still; but there was a duty to the public as well as a duty to the navy, and if the half-pay were to be increased, it must be at the expence of the country.

Lord Castlereagh in reply to some observations on the temper of America, observed, that it had been said that an ill spirit prevailed in America, and he was

afraid that some feelings of hostility might still exist among the vulgar in that country; but he was quite sure that a prejudice equally disgraceful and unreasonable prevailed against the Americans in this. He wished to Heaven that both nations would lay aside these antipathies and these prejudices; there were no two countries that needed each other's friendship, more, or, in reality more deserved it.

The question was put upon the resolutions; and it was agreed, 1st, that the number of seamen to be employed for the service of 1816 should be 33,000 men, of which 24,000 were seamen, and 9,000 royal marines—2d, that the sum of 760,544*l.* be granted as wages to the seamen for the ensuing year, at the rate of *l. 15. 6d.* per man per month—3d, that the sum of 1,777,664*l.* be granted for victualling—4th, that 922,350*l.* be granted for wear and tear of ships—5th, that 155,150*l.* be granted for the ordnance for the sea service.—The house then resumed, and the report was ordered to be received to morrow.

Feb 16.—In a Committee of Supply, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that the loan advanced by the Bank, saved to the Public 60,000*l.* in interest; that the total annual savings were 110,000*l.* If we could avoid a loan for two or three years, the public would save 2,000,000*l.* by the difference in the price of the funds.

The amount of exchequer bills was diminished sixteen millions and a half. The remaining twenty-one millions were made up by diminution of navy debts and other arrears. During the last session, he had stated to the house that 21 millions would be appropriated to repayments. On the whole, the amount of unfunded debt and arrears discharged was 41 or 42 millions, in round numbers. The total amount for service last year was 83 or 84 millions, one half only of which had been expended on the public service, and the other half employed in winding up the expenses of the war, and discharging unfunded debts. This was a circumstance at once satisfactory and consolatory, and was quite so unlike any thing he knew in the history of finance, that he thought it would strike many with surprise when they heard it. The present year might be 28 or 29 millions. Next year he expected a further reduction of eight or nine millions. He had to state to the house, that the treasury in regulating the forms of exchequer bills, has adopted a new regulation, by which, the $\frac{3}{2}d.$ was reduced to $\frac{3}{4}d.$; so that a

saving would be effected of 200,000. a year. A further alteration for public accommodation was suggested, which would make the bills more secure and convenient by making them payable to order, and not to pass from hand to hand as at present. A blank would be left which the holder could fill up.

[The plan met with general approbation; but Mr. Grenfell and some other gentlemen, thought that the terms were too favourable for the Bank.]

The Chancellor of the Exchequer in reply observed, that no exchequer bills had been thrown into circulation lately: not five shillings worth of this species of paper in the market, for some months past.

Feb. 26.—On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the House resolved into a Committee of Supply, to consider the Army Estimates.

Alluding to the numerous petitions against the Property Tax, Lord J. Russell said,

These petitions proved beyond contradiction that the people were with haste congregating in all parts of the country in order to compel ministers to listen to their sighs under their afflictions, and to their groans under the burthens that were laid upon them; burthens heavier than in any previous time of peace; heavier even than in many former wars in which we had been engaged. Ministers, on the contrary, were endeavouring to shut their ears against the cries of the people, and were running a most unbecoming race, in order to impose the grievous weight before the nation could have time to express its resolution not to sustain it. The bare proposal that a standing army of 150,000 men should be supported, must alarm every friend to his country and its constitution; not that he (Lord J. R.) was impressed with any fear so ridiculous, as that a standing army unaided could ever effectuate what had been accomplished in some of the states of the continent; but the greatest danger was to be found in the influence of the crown, which by daily increase, threatened to erase even the vestiges that departing liberty had left behind her. We had undertaken a war to procure peace and a diminution of taxation, and we had concluded a war only to perpetuate the burthens for which war had been the only excuse. Great Britain was converted from a naval into a military nation, and, instead of continuing a mighty island, she was to be changed into a petty continental state. Who could avoid perceiving to what a purpose the army in France might be applied? It might happen that evil

counsellors should persuade a king of France to trample on his subjects, and British soldiers might be engaged as the instruments of detested tyranny. Already in Spain the prediction had been verified. He should strenuously resist the estimates to be proposed; and, should he have the good fortune to succeed, he would afterwards propose an address to the crown, praying that more economical propositions should be made to the house, that the people might find that parliament was not deaf to their loud complaints, and that if measures of late years pursued had prevented complete retrenchment, yet that at least an anxiety prevailed to alleviate their burthens.

Mr. Frankland Lewis remembered with pride, when not more than twenty years ago, Mr. Pitt proposed the expenditure of only 400,000l. upon fortifications, it was opposed by the country gentlemen of England, with Mr. Bastard at their head, and on a division, the numbers being equal, the Speaker, Mr. Cornwall, gave the casting vote against the unconstitutional suggestion of the minister. In this opinion, government had proceeded upon a totally false view of the resources and of the dangers of the country. The interest upon the debt was increased to 40 millions! the establishment required 23 millions, and altogether more than 65 millions were to be procured by taxes, which sum was to be deduced from a revenue on land and capital, amounting yearly to 130 or 140 millions, so that it was obvious that nearly half that revenue was annually consumed; and was there not considerable danger that we might soon arrive at the end of our resources? and, should we be driven into another war, where could be procured the means of its prosecution? The force destined for the West Indies was equally extravagant, especially since St. Lucia, the key of the islands, had devolved into the hands of Great Britain. With regard to Canada, he admitted that it was more exposed in consequence of the increased power of the United States; but the extension of the boundary, from its character, had rather strengthened our possessions, and the occupation of Upper Canada had added strength to the city of Quebec.—Above all, he censured the superseding of the officers of the excise by soldiers, and of the customs by the employment of the navy.

Mr. Yorke thought it highly ridiculous to talk of danger to our liberties, from an encrease of 9 or 10,000. Could we turn away our soldiers, to serve as scavengers and dustmen? He compared Mr. Fox's

peace establishment, and shewed that comparing the price of things, with those thirty years ago, the allowances were very moderate.

Mr. Brougham was completely astonished at the whole of the proceedings! He was not of opinion that 150,000 men would destroy the constitution more than 140,000 men; but the system was bad, radically bad. All Europe was trained to arms; must we, therefore, be trained to arms? We, to whom our navy was our natural protection? We are now more populous; why, then, we are the better able to defend ourselves. Formerly, when things were bad, we had a smaller army; now, when all Europe is for us, we have a larger army; how absurd! A wise minister would diminish the military furor, not increase it.

Lord Palmerston, in reply, should divide this force of 99,000 men into four portions: for Great Britain, for Ireland, for our old colonies, and our new acquisitions; and the distribution would be, for Great Britain 25,000, for Ireland the same; for our old colonies 23,000, for our new acquisitions 23,000; and for the purposes of continual reliefs 8,000. Our old colonies were Gibraltar, Canada and Nova Scotia, Jamaica, and other West India islands. The force on all these in the year 1791 was 17,000 men—the force now proposed would amount to 23,800; making an increase of about 7000. As to Gibraltar, a mistake had existed on the other side of the house, for a larger force was employed there in 1791 than at present; the force now required was 4000, which would not be thought too much when we recollect how much the works in that place had been augmented. The force in North America, including the Bahamas, amounted in 1791 to 5000 men; that proposed at present to 9,500, the increase being given entirely to Canada, and in that country there were circumstances internal, as well as external, that would sufficiently justify such an augmentation. Nearly the whole of Upper Canada had been settled since the period of 1791; the vulnerable points and objects of attack had since that period become infinitely more numerous, while morasses, forests, and all the natural obstacles to conquest, had diminished in the same proportion; the spade of the colonist had acted as pioneer for an enemy. The navigation of the rivers in that quarter was often interrupted, and forces might not arrive at the moment when they were required.

The increase of the United States in power, made it clear, that in the event of a war,

the West India Islands would be the first object of attack. For the force necessary in Jamaica, we had a criterion in the opinion of the colony itself, for the colony had agreed to provision any garrison exceeding 3,000 men. Now as to expense, it was cheaper to maintain a garrison of 4,000 men, provisioned by the colony, than one of 2,000 at our own entire expense. The force in the Leeward Islands was 4,200 in 1791; at present it would be 5,500; and the same observations applied here, with this addition, that at Antigua there was a large naval arsenal. In the present condition, too, of the West Indies, and the rise of the black empire, it was our duty (however we might exult in the abolition of the slave trade) to afford protection to our fellow countrymen in those islands; and it would be mercy to the blacks themselves, to prevent, by a display of strength, any attempt at bloody and unavailing insurrection. Under all these circumstances, the proposed addition of 7,000 men in that quarter, could not be esteemed more than was absolutely required. New colonies were Ceylon, the Mauritius, the Cape, the settlements on the African coast, Trinidad, Tobago, St. Lucia, Berbice, Essequebo, Malta, and the Ionian Isles. It was difficult to ascertain the precise amount of the enemy's force in those places, because we were unacquainted with the extent of their losses. But the amount at the time of surrender, was from 29 to 30,000 men, whilst the force now proposed did not exceed 25,000. The inhabitants of the Mauritius were wholly French, and of such a spirit, that they testified the greatest joy at Buonaparte's return to Paris; besides which the colony was an important naval station. Of the 3,000 men allotted to the Cape, 1,000 men were stationed up the country, to protect our gradually increasing settlements against the inroads of savages; 1,000 were appropriated to the settlements on the coast of Africa. The design of these settlements was to promote commerce and civilization among the natives, and to prevent the recurrence of any slave trade.

Feb. 27.—This Debate was resumed. Mr. J. P. Grant, thought it impossible to shew any necessity for retaining a larger military establishment, by two thirds, than had ever before been attempted for Great Britain, in time of peace. Would the House tolerate so much influence? Would it break down the barriers always established against the power of the Crown? Would it sacrifice the liberties of the people? The freedom of the Country was inconsistent with liberty; one must give way: it should be, the Army.

Feb. 28.—The Debate again resumed. Mr. Knox stated that the spirit of hostility to Government in Ireland, was not confined to one or two districts: it required more general precautions. Mr. Law observed that if any thing occurred in Europe, Britain must be a party to it, in her own defence: we therefore, ought to be prepared. Lord Folkestone, Sir F. Burdett, and several others spoke at great length.

The House divided

For leaving the chair	241
Against it	121

Feb. 29.—Many additional Petitions against the Property Tax.

DULWICH COLLEGE.

Among the recent improvements at Dulwich College, a capacious and well-constructed gallery has been erected, to receive the splendid collection of pictures, bequeathed to that Institution by the late Sir Francis Bourgeois. This gallery is 120 feet in length; it is divided into three compartments, and lighted by large lanterns, well arranged for the purpose. With a laudable anxiety for the cultivation and improvement of the Fine Arts, this magnificent collection has been lately thrown open to the students of the Royal Academy, who are thereby enabled not only to contemplate and study some of the finest works of the Continental School, in the zenith of its ascendancy; but also some of the happiest productions of those British Artists whose genius dispelled the fantastic theory of Winkelmann—that the art of painting, like the culture of some rare plants, required a warmer sun than the climate of this country was competent to afford. In this extensive collection the student will delight to dwell upon one of the few historical works produced by the masterly pencil of Sir Joshua Reynolds, it is “*The Death of Cardinal Beaufort*,” which once adorned the Shakspeare Gallery.—The colouring of this picture has not (at least in its present state) that depth and brilliancy which belong to some of the works of this accomplished man; there is, however a force of invention and a strength of character in the composition, which irresistibly convey to the mind of the spectator the terrible story of the poet, and impress him with an admiration for the artist, by whose genius it was furnished. This collection also contains two admirable landscapes by Wilson, a name that can never be mentioned but as a reproach to his country. With powers never excelled by those upon whom a better day and a more refined age shed wealth and honours

with contending avidity, this inimitable artist was suffered to pine in indigence in his native land, and then doomed to have his memory encumbered with empty praise by the cheerless voice of posthumous gratitude. Besides a few excellent pictures by De Loutherbourg, and a judicious selection from the works of living Masters, this Gallery is adorned with some of the magnificent productions of the old schools; it is particularly rich in those of the French and Dutch artists, and contains several of the small finished sketches of Rubens, which are in general the most valued of his works, from the fact of their being the acknowledged production of his own hand—an authenticity which did not often attach to several parts of his larger pictures. His fine subject of *Sampson and Delilah*, is in this collection; and the celebrated portrait called “*La Mere de Rubens*,” which has suffered terribly from the taste of that very officious set of gentry styled *picture cleaners*. Some of the fine tints of the artist have been thus wholly obliterated, and the *Head* of the portrait seems with difficulty to have retained a part of the mild expression, and fine serenity, which marked its original character.

There are also here some of the magical works of Raphael, Vandyke, and Rembrandt. The portrait of that magnificent patron of the Arts, Archduke Albert, by the second of those illustrious characters, is a sublime production. When the rays of the sun fall upon this portrait, the armour of the Prince seems to reflect the golden blaze, while his animated and expressive countenance, and the exquisite finish of his left hand, which rests on the front of the picture, give to it a life and vigour which seduce the mind altogether from the delusion of Art.

One part of the Gallery is appropriated to the works of Cuyp, Ostade, Teniers, Potter, and other artists, chiefly of the Dutch school, remarkable for the transparent beauty and vigorous execution of their compositions. On the present occasion we confine ourselves to a mere outline of the contents of this collection; they are, however, entitled to a detailed consideration, from their own intrinsic merits, and from the interest they have excited by the late praiseworthy regulation which threw open the gates of the College to the Students of the Academy. One thing is, however, wanted to give full effect to this regulation—that is, a printed catalogue, descriptive of the pictures; in point of economy there can be no objection to such a publication, for its sale would more than repay the expense.

THE FLOATING ISLAND IN DERWENT LAKE
[From a Correspondent.]

Among the numerous attractions of Keswick and its neighbourhood, perhaps none has excited more the curiosity of visitors than the floating Island, at the head of the Lake. Its length is upwards of forty yards, and its extreme breadth twelve, or fifteen.

The island is composed of peaty earth, formed by the decomposition of Aquatic plants. Its texture, though spongy, is sufficiently compact to bear a person's weight, and several have been upon it.

It is covered with the Lobelia, dortmanna, and Isoetes lacustris.—A few plants of the A, undo phragmitis, Scirpus lacustris, Schoenus mariscus, and Litterel a lacustris, are also found upon it.

The reasons given for its alternate rising and falling are various and contradictory.—The opinion most generally adopted (because perhaps most easily comprehended) is that some subterranean stream of water descends from the adjacent mountain, and having its outlet beneath this island, forces it from its site, and keeps it afloat.

Others believe that it is owing to the disengagement of either Oxygen or Hydrogen Gas.

But I need not enumerate the various explanations given. Suffice it to say, that the true cause has, (I believe) been wholly overlooked; and that it is not owing to a subterranean current of water, nor to the evolution of hydrogen or oxygen Gas; nor to Carbonic; but to the plants which cover the surface of the Island,—the Lobelia dortmanna, and Isoetes lacustris.

The leaves of the Lobelia, or Cardinal Flower, are roundish, and compressed with a partition running down the middle: forming a double canal filled with air. The leaves of the Isoetes are also semi-cylindrical and spongy: full of air cells, somewhat resembling the barrel of a quill: hence its name Quillwort. When therefore those plants are in full and vigorous vegetation, they buoy up the island, like so many bladders of air, and it slowly emerges into day.

What then is the cause of its sinking?

After its surface has been for some time exposed to the sun and atmosphere, the plants shrivel and become withered. A quantity of air is disengaged, and the island descends! In process of time, when the vegetation shall have again become so luxuriant as to counteract the gravity of the island, it will once more appear, again to sink when the plants are withered.

Jan. 1816.

SPANISH FEMALE PENITENTIARY.

The following account of an Institution, established at Barcelona for the punishment of female delinquents, will, perhaps, amuse our readers: we dare not hope that it will operate to correct the conduct of any person to whom it could at all apply, but, perhaps, it may make some "gall'd jade wince" a little.

"There is one house of correction, which is too remarkable to be passed over in silence. It embraces two objects; the first is the reformation of prostitutes and female thieves; the second, the correction of women who fail in their obligation to their husbands, and of those who either neglect or disgrace their families.

"The house for those purposes being divided into distinct portions, without any communication between them, the one is called *real casa de galera*, and the other *real casa de corrección*. For each of those, who are shut up in the former, the King allows seven deniers to purchase eighteen ounces of bread, and nine deniers, which is near one penny sterling, to procure meat. The fund for this arises from fines; but to aid this fund, the women are obliged to work as long as they can see. By their labour they earn about five shillings a month, half of which they have for themselves, whilst, of the other half the Alcayde, or Governor, has one-tenth, to stimulate his attention to his duty.

"These women, working thus from light to light, would earn much more were it not for the multitude of holidays. The ladies, who deserve more severe correction than their husbands, fathers, or other relatives can properly administer, are confined by the magistrates, for a term proportioned to their offences, in this *royal* mansion, or *casa real de corrección*.

"The relation, at whose suit they are taken into custody, pays three sueldos, or four-pence halfpenny per day, for the maintenance; and with this scanty provision they must be contented. Here they are compelled to work, and the produce of their labour is deposited by them, till the time of their confinement is expired. The whole of the building will contain five hundred women; but at present there are only one hundred and thirteen. Among them are some ladies of condition, who are supposed to be visiting some distant friends. Here they receive bodily correction, when it is judged necessary for their reformation.

"This establishment is under the direction and government of the *regent de la audience*, assisted by the two senior criminal judges, with the Alcayde and his attendants."

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, March 28, 1816.

THIS important transactions of this present month of March, are of the greatest interest to the British nation: throughout the whole of which their influence will extend, and will, probably, be of vital importance.

The first particular is, the appointed marriage of H. R. H. the Princess Charlotte of Wales (heiress apparent to the Crown, after her father, the Prince Regent) with Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg. May the connection prove happy and prosperous!

There is something, which if not singular, is not quite satisfactory, in the relation of a husband as the subject of his wife. It ought to be—it cannot but be, that his advice and influence in matters of state, should be powerfully felt; and, his talents may deserve an eminent situation: in this character he receives commands, from the very person, who in another character receives commands from him, and who, at the altar, has promised him relative obedience.

Now, here comes in that principle of the British Constitution—"the Sovereign can do no wrong." As no act of the Sovereign is valid, unless countersigned by the proper officers; and as every counsellor is bound to record the advice he gives, and to answer for it, when called on by competent authority, the responsibility rests on this public officer, not on the Sovereign to whom he gives advice. It matters little therefore, whether the Crown be worn by male or female: the council guides its actions; and if the Crown should be advised to erroneous actions by influence from another quarter, the officer must resign, rather than comply.

To say the truth; there is full as much danger when the wearer of the Crown is masculine, of interference from powers feminine, to illicit purposes, as when the wearer is feminine, of influence exerted, inconsistent with the public prosperity, from masculine connections. Perhaps, indeed, the danger is greater: in the one case, it may be private, partial, and immoral, as well as prejudicial,—in the other case, it is more likely to be well intended, to be obvious, if not official, and to be honestly meant for present or future benefit, both of prince and people,

None can look back to the time when the Sovereign of England was in the habit of alliance among the subjects of the realm

—by which many bloody party feuds, and many destructive wars were propagated, and perpetuated throughout the country, without wishing that scenes so deplorable may never return. May no line of lordlings ever venture to assume an influence, because of their sudden connection with the Crown: may no unworthy suite of relations, near or distant, claim a homagé not their due, on account of their affinity to the monarch on the throne.

To avoid this, it has been the policy of Britain to seek foreign consorts. May the choice now made justify this policy! May Prince Leopold become a Briton, not by the power of a naturalization bill only (such an one has been passed by Parliament, with all possible speed *nem. diss.*) but by adopting the better part of our national manners. We do not profess to be perfect: we do not require any man who comes among us—still less a prince—to forget his native country, and his paternal roof: he may prove a man, a worthy man, and a Briton, without such unnatural forgetfulness.

For the middle of April, (some say the 16th) this union is said to be fixed. A separate establishment for the royal pair is a matter of course, and the nation would have it liberal, though not extravagant.

Another of the most important occurrences of the month, is the decision of the House of Commons against the continuance of the Property Tax,—or rather against its *perpetuity*, for the fear was, that were it not "killed off" at this moment, it would revive, and linger, and linger and revive, to no end.

The difficulty of collecting this Tax, without that *inquisition* which accompanied it, was too great to be overcome: and though prudence kept secret many instances of great hardship, while the tax was in progress; they will now creep abroad,—and meet the ear with less reserve. It has not always been charged—we mean *surecharged*, with pure equity, and simply *pro bono publico*, but has given opportunity to private pique and malice, to attempt, and to accomplish, purposes neither just nor judicious.

A general stagnation in that kind of credit which is at once public and private, yet neither exclusively, has strongly affected the whole nation. To deny that agricultural produce was up too high, is impossible; to deny that it is down too low, or principally, that its declension has been too sudden, is equally impossible; the consequence is, that the agriculturist must break, if his banker will not afford him ac-

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commodation on the security of his property ;—and the banker must break, if he accepts as security, what is not worth more than two thirds of the money it was worth, when he lent his notes on it formerly.

This abstraction of circulating medium, probably to the amount of 25,000,000. sterling, must of necessity affect every branch of business, and every rank of the community. It has occasioned a run on bankers, which has proved ruinous to many—and nobody knows to whom next—and injurious to most : it will have its course, but we hope after a while, things will find their level ; the returns for our adventurous consignments will begin to produce effect, and the real powers of the country, will display themselves to permanent advantage.

That no eventful contingency may prevent this happy consummation we devoutly wish : and we indulge our hopes in concord with our wishes. That there are "black specks in the horizon" of France, is thought by many ; and if malice, revenge, and all ungodliness can realize them, to the distress and dislocation of the members of the European commonweal, there are busy and bitter spirits ready to convert them to the basest of purposes. In the mean while, the councils of the King proceed with a steadiness truly honourable, and not the less beneficial, because condemned by too impatient Frenchmen.

France has formed a matrimonial connection for the Duke de Berry, with the House of Naples. Spain has formed matrimonial connections (more than one) with the family of Portugal and Brazil ; the Prince of Orange, heir apparent to the King of the Netherlands, is married at St. Petersburg, to a Princess of Russia, and thus politics under another appearance, become no less interesting, if we look to their consequences, as a "Confidential System," than did the famous imposition of that name under Buonaparte ;—but these are shackles of Hymen, not of blood-stained Mars.

Austria is rapidly reducing her Armies, and studying retrenchment : in fact, her revenues have been most dreadfully cut up : her absolute duty is, to restore public confidence ; to regain something of the tone necessary to the nerves of the body, politic : to meet the exigencies of the state, with a determination equal to the heroism of her exertion ; and to lighten the burdens pressing on the people, by all possible means.

Russia seems, at present, not to follow the example. Her commerce may be more productive, perhaps, in some respects ; but,

we should be glad to see her heartily engaged in the resolution to restore the value of her ruble. She is spreading abroad her arms to catch possibilities ; with what design, and to what purpose, we must refer to the discreet disclosure of Time.

We had hoped to have justified the congratulations we offered to our countrymen on the spread of the principles of the British Constitution in various parts of Europe ; among others, in Prussia ; but, it seems that the King does not think the present a fit moment for the purpose : he discerns in certain associations among his people, in certain sentiments fostered in those associations, the rudiments of invincible inconveniences ; this is much to be regretted ; but who is to blame, we know not.

SWEDEN seems to be quiet, and to pursue her own affairs : we conjecture that her timber, and iron, &c. are less in request here than they were.

DENMARK appears, also, to be settled ; we see no advantage in her being otherwise.

HOLLAND is getting forward : her commerce revives in her ports ; her distant connexions begin to manifest their value ; her smugglers accommodate their brethren of England, in the way of "fair trade," to a great extent, and this, of course, gives spirit to the manufacture of spirits.

As to the Pope, we have not heard whether his penance be over, or still continues : we hope it continues ; for we have not yet forgiven him certain of his *faux pas* ; he has our leave to continue on his knees, with his *Confiteor, tibi* ; till he heartily repent him of his re-instating the Jesuits ; an insult on the understanding of mankind : a proceeding, not according to truth and honesty ; for which

The Pope says grace ; but 'tis the Devil give thanks.

As to the Crescent, we believe with a celebrated Corps of Reviewers, that it is in the *wane* : and we have an inexplicable suspicion that what we have already pointed at, has some view to that object : in short, that we do not retain the Ionian Islands for nothing ; and that Malta with our other stations in the Levant, derives a value from *position*, beside what they offer from their soil and products.

America has revealed so much of her politics as consist with her usual character ; those who envy her, have always said that a grasping covetous disposition was her distinguishable feature. That her object is to obtain possession of the Spanish Mines cannot be doubted ; for this purpose she bought Louisiana from the Great Emperor, to whom Spain had transferred

it it; she took possession of all; and what is thought to be more than all, *to be discussed in due time*: the time for discussion is ended; and the property is demanded of her, by Spain: She declines restoring it. We presume not to say which is correct; but we say those who envy America, point at her conduct on this occasion, very temptingly.

America is preparing a Navy, and she is forming schools for Military: she encourages learning and science, by remitting the duties of import on their instruments; she invites men of skill, practical men: and she has lately received an abundant supply of such, by means of the great number of officers, lately in the French armies, who have escaped across the Atlantic. These will, if they obtain employ in her service, give a wonderful impulse to her efforts, should there be occasion to exert the power of the state against those possessions which contain the greatest masses of the precious metals. What can be more exhilarating than a silver mine?—unless, indeed,—gold mine.

The affairs of the insurgents in Spanish America appear to have taken an adverse turn: they have lost Cartagena, after misery endured by famine: they have suffered defeats, in other places. We do not foresee the termination of these troubles; but, we could be glad, for the sake of humanity, that they had reached their conclusion.

In South America, the Prince Regent of Portugal has erected Brazil into a Kingdom, not indeed, as yet, a separate Kingdom; but none could be surprised, should that prove to have been the intention; or at least, a step preparatory to such an issue. The existence and recognition of the "Kingdom of the Brazils," may ultimately produce effects of an unusual nature in Europe.

Commercial Chronicle.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee-House, March 20, 1816.

The mercantile world has been somewhat on the alert lately, occupied by reports of different kinds. It has been expected, that the application of the Prussians to their King, would influence him to take measures—protecting measures, of a commercial nature, not favourable to British manufactures; and certain it is, that commodities in a finished state, yield a profit on labour to the country that exports them; but none to the country that receives them. Cotton-thread is exported, in vast quantities, to countries which re-

fuse the perfected article; and raw sugars are freely admitted, where refined is prohibited. The same, many other commodities.

This demand, abroad, for COTTON, spun by English machinery, speaks plainly enough, the state of foreign manufactures, and the superiority of our national powers; there is, also, probably, a feeling in foreign parts, that, all things considered, the article as received from the British, is cheaper than when manufactured into thread, by themselves. Or, if it is not cheaper, as to price, it is, as to quality; which is, perhaps, more than tantamount.

The demand for raw cotton has caught up every ship that has lately arrived, immediately on its being brought to market. Of course, the supplies are, as yet, inadequate to the general enquiry; and the market is so far from being glutted, that an advance is readily given of one penny, or of one half-penny per lb. and sales are effected with readiness.

COFFEE shews no more spirit than before, hinting very strongly, at the return of spring, when shipping will resume greater activity. The major part of goods lately brought to sale, has met with purchasers; and that at fair prices, and without much haggling. This must be understood of English growth, of a good quality. Dutch coffee may be bought several shillings lower than before; but, in general, all foreign articles, dull and heavy sale. A large quantity of Mocha coffee, 2270 bags, at the India House, is valued at 5*l.* per cent. for the best: from that price down to 90*s.* and to 70*s.*

The soft and low brown SUGARS continue to hang on hand, and are of very difficult sale: the price, notwithstanding, has not given way yet; if the stock should increase, they will hardly be able to maintain their present value, as there is no great deal of business doing in the article, generally. Refined sugars, which were bought three or four months ago, on speculation, prove to be somewhat hazardous property: they are now pressed on the market, but, whether at better prices may be much doubted. Large lumps and crushed sugars are not plentiful: purchasers appear to be willing for the latter: at fair prices, or even, at a trifling advance.

Foreign sugars have lately experienced that frequency of enquiry, which usually precedes a rising market; the probability is, that considerable contracts are about to be entered into: and though offers at present may be a trifle under the currency, yet they may find it necessary to rise, as the time for delivery approaches. This, however, is rather speculation than matter

of fact as yet; for at the moment the price is rather falling than rising.

Sugars, the produce of Guadalupe, are admitted for home consumption in this country, until the 1st of July next, by an Order in Council.

Considerable exports of Cork continue to be made from this Country; but, it produces no effect on the market; owing to the stores in hand; and never having been regularly brought into the market.

Oils have declined very much, and very rapidly; not less than 10*l.* to 12*l.* per ton; and some more. The best, or Greenland, less than any other; but all kinds, more or less. Whalebone has kept pace with Oil: if our readers will look back, two or three years, they will observe an enormous difference.

There have been several large sales of Furs and Skins, lately: So far as we can judge, the value must be considered as declining towards peace prices; but the condition of the article—on which the price mainly depends—we have not had an opportunity of verifying.

Irish Provisions must be of prime quality to meet a brisk market: for prime beef the demand exceeds the present stock; India Pork is in request. Bacon exceedingly heavy. Butter in fair demand; but the inferior qualities declining in price very fast.

It is impossible to pass over the American Tariff of duties, without saying a few words on the principles which have guided the statesmen who arranged it.

The first remark is, on the admission, *free of duty*, of articles of learning and science; books, philosophical instruments, &c.—Also, live stock of various kinds, including persons with their baggage, animals for breeding, &c.—bullion, for the purpose of coin, old metals, old clothes, rags, &c. and olive oil for manufactures. This policy is deep and will prove effectual: it incites settlers of ability; it protects science, which is the root of all power and wealth. When America becomes a learned nation, it will become a great nation.

Whatever other nations excel in, is charged by America, from fifteen to twenty-two per cent. *ad valorem*. This includes linens of all kinds: which ranking among necessities, the American people will buy; but, if they can manufacture them cheaper and better at home, their labours receive in this instance, a protecting duty;—combining the advantage of the state.

Cotton manufactures are charged one third of their value; and 5 per cent. more than woollen manufactures. Because cotton being the native growth of America,

it might be supposed that America herself should carry the manufacture to perfection. And indeed, there must be some powerful cause in activity, which can compensate for all the expenses of shipping from a country to a distant dominion, consequently the native paying duties—labour—re-shipment, and freight and duties back again—to which add an additional duty of one third of the value. China, earthenware and stoneware, are included in this division; because America yields the raw material for these; and has made some progress in establishing the manufacture. This is a protecting duty, for the cheaper and coarser kinds. The elegancies of life, are included, on a different principle: this acts as a tax laid on those who are supposed able to pay it. If they will have foreign luxuries for the person, or the table, they must purchase them at a price in which the state participates.

Works of wood, of leather, paper, &c. which yield no employment to native Americans, are rated at 55 per cent.

Among the articles specifically taxed, glass ranks very high; fish, very high; woods; and some others.

The obvious policy of the whole is, to encourage skill and energy, at home. How it may act on the manufactures of other European Countries we do not know; we conjecture that the Continent will be barely pleased with it. Britain will be able to meet the market as well as any, her difficulty does not lie so much in this Tariff as in the extent and amount of credit, given to individuals, unable or unworthy, to merit it.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT,

ESSEX—All the former part of this month abounded with frequent rains, that the plaiting of Beans and Peas are now on hand, and, on account of the season being so far advanced, is chiefly done by the Drill. For the same reason, our Wheat Plants look very indifferent; warm and dry weather is much wanted to improve their appearance. Young Clovers in places are much gone off and the winter Tares have visibly felt the effects of the cold weather. Ryegrass and other spring Seed make but a slow progress. The early Lambs are getting quite strong, and the latter ones will in all probability get on as fast. Lean Stock continues dull of sale, particularly Pigs; and the price of all farming stock is much reduced. The Income Tax being done away, and a few other taxes reduced, make the prospect of the Agriculturists somewhat cheering.

PRICES CURRENT, Mar. 20, 1816.

	Fire-Office Shares, &c. Mar. 20.					
	Canals.		£. s. L. s.			
Chesterfield	Div. 6 <i>l.</i>	100	—	—	—	—
Croydon		5	—	—	—	—
Crinan		2	5	0	0	—
Ellesmere and Chester(D.4 <i>l.</i>)	76	0	—	—	—	—
Grand Junction (Div. 8 <i>l.</i>)	160	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Union		35	—	—	—	—
Grand Surrey		50	—	—	—	—
Huddersfield		10	—	—	—	—
Kennett and Avon.. Div. 15 <i>s.</i>	15	—	16	—	—	—
Lancaster	Div. 11 <i>l.</i>	19	10	—	—	—
Leicester	Div. 11 <i>l.</i>	225	—	—	—	—
Monmouth	Div. 10 <i>l.</i>	140	—	—	—	—
Montgomery		83	—	—	—	—
Oxford	Div. 31 <i>l.</i>	466	—	—	—	—
Shropshire	Div. 4 <i>l.</i>	78	—	—	—	—
Stratford		26	10	—	—	—
Stroudwater		232	—	—	—	—
Swansea	Div. 10 <i>l.</i>	175	—	—	—	—
Thames and Medway		12	—	14	—	—
Warwick & Birming.	Div. 12 <i>l.</i>	250	—	—	—	—
Worcester and Birmingham..	25	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Docks.</i>						
East India	Div. 7 <i>l.</i>	136	—	—	—	—
London	Div. 5 <i>l.</i>	77	—	—	—	—
West India	Div. 9 <i>l.</i>	145	—	—	—	—
Commercial	Div. 5 <i>l.</i>	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Road.</i>						
Dover Street		30	—	—	—	—
Highgate Archway 50 <i>l.</i> sh.		9	—	—	—	—
<i>Insurance Companies.</i>						
Albion	£50 pd.	30	—	—	—	—
Atlas	£5 Pd.	2	2	—	—	—
Birmingham Fire		150	—	—	—	—
County		25	—	—	—	—
Eagle	Div. 3 <i>s.</i>	2	—	—	—	—
Globe		101	10	—	—	—
Hope	5 pd.	2	2	—	—	—
London Ship		19	—	—	—	—
Rock		2	6	—	—	—
Birmingham Life	100 <i>l.</i> pd.	76	—	—	—	—
Union Fire and Life	100 <i>l.</i> sh.	20	—	—	—	—
	20 <i>l.</i> pd.	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Water Works.</i>						
Kent (Old)	(Div. 2 <i>l.</i>)	30	10	30	—	—
East London	Div. 2 <i>l.</i>	65	10	65	—	—
Kent 3 <i>ds.</i>	(prem.)	13	4	—	—	—
Lambeth	Div. 40 <i>l.</i>	990	—	—	—	—
Manchester and Salford		20	—	25	—	—
Portsmouth & Farnborough		17	—	16	—	—
South London		31	—	—	—	—
<i>Bridges.</i>						
Strand 100 <i>l.</i> sh. all pd.(Discr.)		17	—	—	—	—
Ditto Annuities (Prem.)		1	—	—	—	—
Southwark Bridge(Discr.)	65pd	40	—	—	—	—
<i>Literary Institutions.</i>						
London, 75 gs.		43	—	—	—	—
Russell 25 gs.		17	17	—	—	—
Surry 30 gs.		12	—	—	—	—
<i>Mines.</i>						
Beerak-tone	Discr.	2	—	—	—	—
Brit Copper Company	Div. 3 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i>	43	10	—	—	—
English Copper Company	D.8 <i>l.</i>	7	—	—	—	—
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>						
Lon. Commer. Sale Rooms D.5 <i>l.</i> 31	10	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Flour Comp. (Div. 8 <i>l.</i>)	4	10	—	—	—	—
Auction Mart		17	—	—	—	—

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 22d February, to 21st March.											
1816.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	Long Annuities.	Imperial Consols	Navy	Irish	5 p. cent.	Script.	India Stock.	India Bonds.
Feb.											
21	—	61½	61½	15½	60½	17½	18½	18½	183½	8p	4p
22	2 0½	62 1/2	62 1/2	15 1/2	61 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	183	8p	62
23	250½	61 1/2	61 1/2	15 1/2	61 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	182	6p	62 1/2
24	St. Matthias	—	2	15 1/2	2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	182	5p	62
26	251½	61 1/2	2	61 1/2	2	61 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	182	4p	62
27	252	62	61 1/2	62	61 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	182	3p	61 1/2
28	—	61 1/2	61 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	182	2p	62 1/2
29	251½	61 1/2	61 1/2	—	—	—	15 1/2	15 1/2	182	1p	62
Mar.											
1	251½	61 1/2	61 1/2	—	—	—	15 1/2	15 1/2	182	4p	62 1/2
2	—	61 1/2	61 1/2	—	—	—	15 1/2	15 1/2	181	4p	62
4	251	61 1/2	61 1/2	—	—	—	15 1/2	15 1/2	181	5p	62 1/2
5	251	61 1/2	61 1/2	—	—	—	15 1/2	15 1/2	181	6p	62 1/2
6	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	—	4p	62 1/2
7	—	62 1/2	61 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	5p	3p	62 1/2
8	—	62 1/2	61 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	4p	1p	62 1/2
9	—	62 1/2	61 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	6p	2p	62 1/2
11	—	62 1/2	61 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	4p	2p	62 1/2
12	—	—	61 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	2p	par	62 1/2
13	—	62 1/2	61 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	2p	3p	62 1/2
14	—	62 1/2	61 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	1p	1p	62 1/2
15	—	62 1/2	61 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	1p	par	62 1/2
16	—	62 1/2	61 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	2p	1p	62 1/2
18	—	62 1/2	61 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	2p	3p	62 1/2
19	—	62 1/2	61 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	1p	par	62
20	—	62 1/2	61 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

IRISH FUNDS.

Feb.	Irish Bank Stock.	Government Debenture 3½ per cent.	Government Stock, 3½ per cent.	Treasury Bills.	Grand Canal Stock.	Grand Canal Loan, 4 per cent.	Grand Canal Loan, 6 per cent.	City Lublin Bonds.	Royal Canal Loan 6 per cent.	Omnium.
22	—	79	79	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	—	—	—
23	—	—	—	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	—	—	—
24	206 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	—	—	—
29	206 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	—	—	—
Mar.										
1	—	—	—	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	—	—	—
2	—	78	78	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	—	—	—
7	205 1/2	78	78	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	—	—	—
8	—	78	78	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	—	—	—
9	205 1/2	78	78	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	—	—	—

Prices of the
FRENCH FUNDS
From Feb. 20, to
Mar. 17.

	5 per Cent. consols	Bank Actions
1816		
Feb.	fr. c.	fr. c.
20	63 50	1067 —
22	63 25	1067 50
24	62 75	1065 —
27	63 60	1068 —
29	63 70	1066 50
Mar.		
2	63 25	1063 25
5	62 90	1065 —
7	62 60	1070 —
9	62 60	1070 —
12	62 60	1071 —
14	60 75	1070 —
16	60	1065 —

AMERICAN FUNDS.

	IN LONDON.	AT PHILADELPHIA.
	Jan. 31. Feb. 27. Mar. 8.	Jan. 23.
3 per cent.	53 —	53
Old 6 per cent.	80 —	—
New Loan 6 per cent.	85 —	85 1/2
Louisiana 6 per cent.	89 —	—
Bank Shares	96 —	—

By J. M. Richardson, 23, Cornhill.